

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

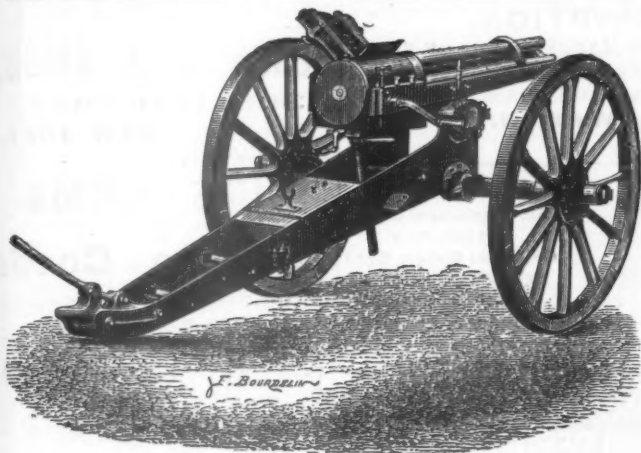
## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 83.  
WHOLE NUMBER 969.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1882.

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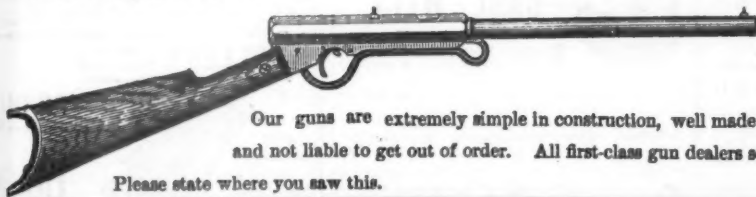
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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. A. KRAMER, 6th Cavalry, was in New York last week on a brief visit from Philadelphia, where he has been residing recently. His leave of absence since August last, the first he has had in seven years, has been very much enjoyed. The captain started for Fort Apache, where his company is stationed, on Wednesday last, intending to visit relatives in Iowa while en route, and expected to reach his post on April 6, the date his leave will expire.

CAPT. HEDRY WAGNER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Huachuca, A. T., from temporary Court-martial service at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPT. F. T. BENNETT, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined from leave at Fort Reno, I. T.

LIEUT. C. M. SCHAEFFER, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Fort Hays, Kansas, for temporary duty.

A GENERAL Court-martial, with Major Van Horn, 13th Infantry, President, and Surgeon J. M. Brown, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, commenced its sessions March 15, at Fort Lewis, Col., to try Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th U. S. Infantry. We regret to announce the death of the venerable mother of Prof. Henry Coppée, LL. D., which occurred in South Bethlehem, Pa., March 10, 1882.

LIEUT. E. D. HOYLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, will leave Washington Barracks, D. C., about April 1, on a month's leave to attend to private business.

GEN. HENRY J. HUNT, U. S. A., seems at length to have settled down at Newport Barracks, Ky., and is in active command of the Department of the South.

LENT does not appear to have had an appreciable effect upon Washington gayeties, as we learn of many pleasant entertainments, etc., going on there, mostly, however, of a quieter tone than usual.

LIEUT. L. O. HEILNER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Heilner, recently married at San Francisco, have been in Philadelphia on a visit to the bride's parents.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., is filling up, the Hygeia is putting on its best bib and tucker, and Fortress Monroe is correspondingly happy. Rumors of a new hotel to be built at Old Point are about, but our correspondent there says the projected hotel will not be built.

MR. HUGH SIEBERG, for several years chief clerk to Gen. Ingalls in this city, is likely to be appointed to a prominent position in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington.

MISS VARINA DAVIS, the daughter of the ex-President of the Confederacy, is a great belle in the South. She is pale, slender, and reserved. At a recent ball she appeared as the Margravine of Bairuth in a rose-pink velvet and satin costume.

DR. THOS. O. WALTON, surgeon at the Naval Academy, has been made President of the Annapolis Gas Company.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Count von Moltke has found a partial sympathizer with his theory of war in the new Dean of Westminster. The German strategist thinks that 'war is an element in the order of the world ordained by God, for in it the noblest virtues of mankind are developed.' In something of the same spirit Dean Bradley told the Westminster volunteers on Saturday night that he took a deep interest in 'the great game of war, because it had done so much to develop human character,' and added that 'he was probably the only Dean in the Church of England who had gone through position drill and fired at the target.' After all, men's pugnacious instincts must be satisfied somehow, and perhaps it would be a good thing if more of the clergy followed the Dean's example and transferred their militant operations from the field of controversy to Wormwood Scrubbs. 'The Dean's Own' would be a capital name for a new volunteer corps."

CAPT. J. W. FRENCH, 25th U. S. Infantry, is expected East from Meade about April 1, on a three weeks' leave.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE A. B. GARDNER, U. S. A., was in Albany, N. Y., early this week on public business, in connection with the water fronts of certain posts in New York Harbor.

THE periodical query as to what assignment is to be provided for Major-General J. M. Schofield when he rejoins from leave again reaches us. We can only answer that we will tell as soon as we know.

THE *Castroville, Tex., Quill*, of March 5, advises patience in the matter of the Bullis sword, which is being made by Messrs. Bent and Bush, Boston. That firm informs the *Quill*: "We are working up something entirely new on this sword. The fine points of Lieut. Bullis's portrait require the very best workmanship. We have but one man capable of doing such work. He is steadily at work on it. Be patient, for when you see the sword you will be repaid for the waiting. It will be the most elegant piece of workmanship ever sent out, and we would not duplicate it for \$500."

A DESPATCH from Washington says: Captain S. L. Phelps, accompanied by Admiral Ammen, visited the House Foreign Affairs Committee, March 10, to reply to a technical inquiry with respect to the legal status of the projected Nicaraguan Canal Company. At the meeting Captain Phelps expressed

himself entirely satisfied with the developments of the project. It has revived with none of the flourish of last year, but every material gain made then has, he thinks, been held and can now be increased by quiet but substantial progress at this session. Admiral Ammen is as earnest as formerly in favor of the Nicaraguan Canal and says that its superiority to any other route will, in his opinion, be demonstrated within a year by the French company adopting that route should this Government withhold the encouragement and guarantees that are sought for an American company.

PAYMASTER TUCKER, U. S. A., the new appointee, is being broken into harness in Gen. Rochester's office, previous to assignment to a permanent station.

A DESPATCH received at St. Paul, March 12, from Poplar River, says that Deputy U. S. Marshal Healy, held prisoner by the Indians at Milk River, and in aid of whom Gen. Ruger was to furnish troops, has been released and returned to Fort Benton.

COL. H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island early this week from his conference on rifle matters at the Headquarters of the Army.

THE Government steamer *Henry Smith*, for so many years employed in New York Harbor, and lately laid up for repairs, made a trial trip down the bay March 13, at which several of the officers at the harbor posts were present. General Ingalls did the honors of the boat, and Captain Shea handled the wheel with his usual grace.

THE trial at Deadwood, Dakota, of Thomas W. Locke, for the murder of Lieut. S. A. Cherry, 5th Cavalry, near Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 11, 1881, which excited so much interest and indignation at the time, has been progressing last and this week. Locke pleaded guilty of manslaughter. The evidence failed to show any motive for the crime.

CAPT. WILLIAM E. FITZHUGH, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, March 11.

LIEUT. CHARLES B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, commissary officer at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., has been actively engaged this week in connection with the distribution in certain portions of Arkansas, of rations to the sufferers from the great floods.

THE Grand Cross of the Order of Naval Merit conferred on Admiral Nicholson by the King of Spain, was forwarded a few days ago by the Navy Department to his residence in New York. The order consists of a white cross, set in gold, with an enamelled anchor of red and blue in relief, surmounted by a beautifully wrought crown of gold, which is suspended by a ribbon 4 inches wide and 60 inches long, with rosette of the same. The ribbon is of crimson and yellow. Apart from these is a star of wrought gold 11 inches in circumference, also bearing the white cross, set in gold, with enamelled crown. Accompanying the order is a lengthy diploma, in Spanish, from "Don Alonzo XII, Constitutional King of Spain," two clauses of which say: "I have decided to confer on you the Grand Cross of the Order of Naval Merit, with the use of the distinctive white, for recompense of distinguished services to the shipwrecked crew of the Spanish steamer of war *Pizarro*. I order that all officers of the Army and Navy, intendents, Ministers, and authorities shall recognize and respect you as such Knight of the Grand Cross of the said Order of Naval Merit."

CAPT. E. C. BAINBRIDGE, 5th U. S. Artillery, or shall we call him Major E. C. Bainbridge, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., March 13, on a week's leave.

LIEUT. WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., a few days ago from a two months' leave, looking well and hearty.

CAPT. C. B. THROCKMORTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, who is enjoying a leave with friends at Washington, will return to Fort Preble, Me., about the end of March.

PAYMASTER P. F. G. HALL, U. S. A., has got comfortably settled down in his new quarters at Philadelphia, and is more than satisfied with his location in that city.

LIEUT. C. E. BOTTSFORD, 10th U. S. Infantry, still remains on duty at Cleveland, Ohio, with the guard over President Garfield's tomb. He expects to be replaced by another officer about April 1.

THE veteran Colonel H. A. ALLEN, U. S. A., retired, paid a visit to New York this week, stopping at the Union Square Hotel.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. M. DICKSON, U. S. A., still favors New York with his presence awaiting orders of assignment.

IT is gratifying to note that Fort Monroe, Va., presents three artillery sergeants—West, Turney, and Lowenstein—as candidates for promotion to the rank of 2d lieutenants. Our best wishes for their success go with them.

At a meeting of the New York Universal Peace Union, held in New York March 13, Mrs. Ackerman read a paper on "Woman's Relation to War" which covered incidentally the time honored question of Woman's Rights. It is stated that nine persons, including two reporters, composed the audience.

LIEUT. J. N. ALLISON, 2d Cavalry, now on leave, is not expected to return to Fort Keogh, M. T., until sometime next June.

AN examination of the retired list of the Army, with reference to ages, develops some interesting facts. Colonel Pitcairn Morrison is the oldest officer on the list, approaching

his eighty-sixth year. General Ramsay comes next, nearly 83, and Lieutenant Michael Moore next, over 82. The three youngest officers on the list are Lieutenant E. A. Benjamin 34, two others, Lieutenants Braden and Fitzpatrick, being only a few months older. A glance over the list shows that 41 officers are over 70, 119 over 60, 192 over 50 (this includes those over 60 and 70), 17 are aged 44, 16 aged 46, 16 aged 48, 15 aged 39, 9 aged 36, 14 aged 43, 14 aged 45, 13 aged 33, 11 aged 37, 10 aged 40, 10 aged 47, 10 aged 49, 10 aged 50, 12 aged 57, and 12 aged 65. Fifty, it would seem, therefore, is the turning age, as the number of retired officers over 50 and under that age are about equal. The distribution of the officers on the retired list among the various departments of the Army is shown by the following table:

	Number of Officers Fixed by Law.	Number of Officers Allowed on Retired List.	Actual Number on Retired List.
General Officers.....	11	2	3
Adjutant-General's Department.....	17	3	3
Inspector-General's Department.....	8	1	3
Judge-Advocate's Department.....	8	1	2
Quartermaster's Department.....	64	12	14
Subsistence Department.....	26	5	0
Medical Department.....	196	36	11
Pay Department.....	55	10	14
Engineer Department.....	110	20	7
Ordnance Department.....	64	12	5
Signal Bureau.....	5	1	0
Chaplains.....	30	5	7
Professors of Military Academy.....	9	2	4
Total.....	600	110	78
Cavalry.....	432	79	77
Artillery.....	281	51	23
Infantry.....	877	160	225
Grand Total.....	2190	400	398

CAPT. WILLIAM E. FITZHUGH, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia, March 14, stopping at the Continental Hotel.

CHAPLAIN FRANK THOMPSON, U. S. N., visited Baltimore Md., this week, stopping at Barnum's Hotel.

LIEUT. R. G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., for Lexington, Ky., early this week, to spend a short leave in that vicinity.

PAYMASTER L. G. BOGGS, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE appointment of 1st Lieutenant Charles Bird, 23d U. S. Infantry, to be captain and assistant quartermaster, to fill a vacancy created by the promotion of General Ingalls, gives general satisfaction. It is most likely that Captain Bird will continue on duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., where he has been quartermaster for some years, as there is ample necessity for his services there, where the work, owing to the presence of Division and Department Headquarters, is unusually heavy.

FOLLOWING is the resolution disbanding the Army and Navy Club. Moved by Surgeon Mackee, seconded by Gen. Porter, and adopted unanimously: "That the Board of Managers be requested and directed to take immediate steps to wind up the affairs of the club—to make such disposition of its effects as they may deem most advantageous—to cancel the present lease—and to make provision to meet the existing liabilities." A contribution of twenty-five dollars from each member is asked to cancel the existing indebtedness for which the directors are responsible.

A LECTURE by 1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ordnance Department, United States Army, on "Manoeuvres of the Ninth Corps, French Army, in September, 1880," of which he was a witness, was given on Thursday night, March 9, at the officers' mess, West Point.

Mrs. LOSING, the historian, writes to a friend concerning the Andre monument:

THE RIDGE, DOVER PLAINS, March 9, 1882.  
MY DEAR SIR: On page 772, Vol. I., of my *Field Book of the Revolution* I have given an engraving of the inscribed boulder placed on the spot where Andre was executed, and in a foot note, after describing it, I said: "This stone was placed there and inscribed in 1847 by a patriotic merchant of New York. A more elegant and durable monument should be erected upon the spot." This was published more than thirty years ago. Just what I then suggested Mr. Field has done, and should be commended for doing it. Yours truly,  
BENSON J. LOSING.

WE invite the attention of the "distinguished General Officer" who ventured the opinion that "Fort Meade is the post most deficient in nearly all good things" to the letter of our correspondent at that post. Some antiquarian has settled upon Kansas as the site of the original Garden of Eden. After reading our correspondent's letter other people will be likely to think that its location should be transferred to Dakota, and that Eve's bower must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of Fort Meade. Not to enumerate the other attractions of the post, no general officer who understands himself will undertake to say that a post which has Maj. Edward Ball for its commander, and Maj. J. P. Willard for its paymaster, is altogether "deficient" in "good things."

*Harpers Weekly*, of March 18, says, advertising to our announcement of last week, that Lieutenant Charles Alfred Booth, 1st U. S. Infantry, had been appointed assistant commissary of subsistence of the post of Fort Davis, Texas, in place of Lieutenant Flipper: "Lieutenant Booth has a



splendid record, and is one of the most popular officers in the Army. In June, 1863, President Lincoln appointed him captain and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers. He served through the war in the Army of the Cumberland and in Texas, was breveted major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out Feb. 10, 1866. In March, 1877, he was made 2d lieutenant of the 1st Infantry, and in 1878 was promoted to be 1st lieutenant. From 1875 to 1881 he was acting signal officer. He constructed the telegraph line on the North Carolina coast, and was superintendent of the military telegraph lines of California and Arizona and of Washington and Idaho Territories. The lieutenant is a brother of Miss Mary L. Booth, the editor of *Harpers' Bazar*.

THE result of the trial of Sergeant Mason, which we published in full last week, has given rise to many wild conjectures that the proceedings had been found defective, etc.; that the action of the court and reviewing authority would be overruled, and much more to the same effect. It is sufficient to say that the Secretary of War, in his orders of March 11, duly approved the designation of the Albany Penitentiary as the place of confinement for Mason, and that General Hancock, in an order of March 14, directed his removal thither under guard, and that his directions have been complied with. Petitions are understood to be in circulation for a mitigation of the sentence, which will doubtless receive full consideration and possibly in the future find favor when the ends of justice and the best interests of the military service have been satisfied. The matter has been introduced in Congress, and it is made a point that the civil authority should have dealt with the case, that the military court had no jurisdiction, etc. So far as we know the civil authorities of the District of Columbia made no requisition for Mason, found no indictment against him, and very properly the War Department, under this state of facts, stepped in and had him tried by General Court-martial, which tribunal has, under the law, concurrent jurisdiction when a crime not capital is committed by a soldier. Mason has sent a card to the Washington *Cricket*, in which he says: "I must say that the court was sworn in my presence. I was asked if I had any objection to any officer—all in obedience to law. Mr. Bigelow was not present at that time, yet they sent for him and he came in after all had been sworn. I had made no plea, only I wanted to plead guilty, for I knew that court would find me guilty and I am sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for missing the wretched Guiteau. I must say that I do not want to be pardoned by no Guiteau President. All I ask is for my darling wife and baby to be placed beyond want. Right is right and wrong wrong. Yet, if I wasn't right, I could not say that I am treated wrong. Call me what they may, all I want is fair play. Bigelow is a good man and defended all he could—yet look at the sentence of eight long years at hard labor in prison. That is enough for me."

THE Medical Department of the Army will move, shortly, in force, upon New York city, for examination for promotion, the following officers having been ordered this week to report to the Examining Board for promotion: Asst. Surgs. King, Turrill, Reed, Kilbourne, Wood, Shufeldt, Perley, Burton, Maus, Corbuser, and Davis. There will be some pleasant meetings of old friends in consequence.

COL. Bernardo Portuondo, of the Engineer Corps of the Spanish army, arrived in New York March 13 en route from Havana to Madrid. He is said to have expressed the belief that sooner or later Cuba would gain autonomic government.

A GAVEL, the head of which is made from a piece of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*, and the handle partly from a chip of the famous apple tree at Appomattox and partly from a fragment of the Andersonville stockade, has been presented by Mrs. L. A. Turner, of Boston, to Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., of New Haven.

MAJOR James P. Canby, Paymaster, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in Chicago, at an early date, to take charge of the Army pay office in that city.

MAJOR Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. A., for some years past on duty in Chicago, will shortly leave there for special duty with Secretary Lincoln. Major Bridgman's recent sad bereavement is still fresh in many minds, and a change of scene will doubtless be agreeable to him.

AMONG the ball bearers at the funeral of Lord George Francis Montagu, of the British Legation, which took place at Washington March 14, were Maj. W. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., and Lieutenant Frederick Paine, U. S. A.

THE appointment of Capt. Bird to the Quartermaster's Department will promote Lieut. Charles Heyl, 23d U. S. Infantry, to a well earned first lieutenantcy, he having been a second lieutenant since June, 1873.

CAPT. J. M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., paid a brief visit to Albuquerque, N. M., a few days ago on public business, after which he returned to Santa Fe.

COL. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, for a long time past Chief Paymaster to Gen. McDowell, will shortly leave San Francisco for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter., to assume a similar position on the staff of Gen. Miles.

AN Iowa journalist has come across a lady in that State who claims that in his salad days Gen. Grant was very "attractive" to her. Whether true or not, this little picture she describes is a pretty one: "Ulick" said she, "would say to me, 'Let's gather flowers and see which will have the most kinds when we get through.' We always called him 'Ulick,' and while he was courting me and wanted to marry me my father used to plague me, saying, 'He is the greenest looking boy I ever saw,' and, smiling to herself, she added, 'and

he was a green looking fellow. When the flowers were gathered we would arrange them nicely and exchange bouquets."

BROAD ARROW says: The wounding of an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery on his returning home from mess at Peshawar by a Sepoy sentry has been explained by the latter as due to the officer's having failed to answer the challenge thrice given. On the other hand, the officer declares that he never heard it. Thus neither, it appears, is to blame. But, apart from this case, there are many well-known and authentic anecdotes of practical jokes being played upon native sentries in India; of advantage being taken of their complaisance; and of experiments tried on their intelligence. Thus we have heard of officers personating "rounds," and mumbling a fictitious password, which procured them admittance to an important walled city; of another who at night, in presence of the enemy, slipped out beyond the line of sentries and re-entered it without detection; and of many others in cantonments answering the challenge with such jovial passwords as "Shut up, old fellow!" which, however, were rarely detected as jibing phrases by the uneducated and unsophisticated young sentry who happened to recognize the "Sahib log."

SINCE our last report the Navy Mutual Aid Association has increased its membership to 590 and its aggregate assessment to \$2,833. The new members elected are as follows: Ensign N. J. L. Halpine, Master W. C. Babcock, P. A. Surgeon Bertolette, P. A. Engineer W. L. Bailey, Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, and Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster.

RECENTLY Captain John A. Kress, Chief Ordnance Officer Department of the Columbia, under orders from General Miles, made a critical inspection of the amusement room, post library, etc., at Vancouver Barracks, inaugurated Dec. 1, 1880, by Colonel H. A. Morrow, on the recommendation of Captains Evan Miles and George M. Downey, 21st Infantry, and to which we have heretofore referred in connection with a similar institution at Fort Keogh. Captain Kress says the project is giving much satisfaction, but referring to a lately diminished attendance, says it is ascribed in part to the inability to get a good quality of cigars, and in part to the better lights furnished in the barracks. This speaks well for the new system of barrack illumination, but seems to necessitate attention on the part of the party who supplies the cigars. To our soldiers and sailors smoking is one of the highest luxuries, but it is a questionable privilege to be permitted to purchase a bad cigar. Doubtless by this time the brand has been changed, and under the soothing influence of the choicest weed the attendance has been brought up to its usual standard.

MAJOR Caleb H. Carlton, 31 Cavalry, for some time past on duty in Washington, in connection with the National Cemeteries, will relinquish that duty about April 1. He may remain, however, for some time yet in Washington.

OUR old friend, Major J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General on General McDowell's staff, is making an inspection of the Department of Arizona.

THE promotion of Captain F. A. Whitney, 8th U. S. Infantry, breaks up his pleasant associations at Angel Island, Cal., and takes him to San Diego to command Co. A, Major Brayton's old company.

LIEUT. John M. Ross, Quartermaster of the 21st U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter., from a pleasant official trip to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON has been honored this week with a detachment of Zuni Indians in their native costume. They are reported as indifferent to attention and thoroughly stolid as to the proceedings of Congress, to which they were auditors. There is nothing remarkable in this last statement.

LIEUT. Henry Johnson, 8th U. S. Infantry, now at the Fort Leavenworth School, has been revisiting old scenes at San Francisco, having been summoned thither as a court-martial witness.

CAPT. Lewis Johnson, 24th U. S. Infantry, with his family, lately on leave, rejoined a few days ago at Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

LIEUT. F. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, A. D. C. to General Miles, having left Vancouver Barracks on a two months' leave, we hope to see him in New York shortly.

SOME of the newspapers seem to have the impression that the "Soldier's Home" difficulties have been instigated by Gen. Sturgis. This is a great mistake. The Congressional Committee are investigating the subject, and Gen. Sturgis, a witness before the committee, had to answer such questions as were propounded. He no more than any other officer has any desire to create prejudice against Army officers who may have been connected with the Home. Some statements have appeared which are not substantiated either by his testimony or by that of any other reliable witness.

THE confirmation of Paymaster John H. Stevenson, to be a Pay Inspector, gives him rank from January 21, 1831, and places him on the Navy Register next above Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell. Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris takes the same date as Paymaster, and after Paymaster Loomis, and Assistant Paymaster Thomas D. Hoxey, the same date as Passed Assistant Paymaster, next after H. B. Smith, making a vacancy among the assistants. The death of Passed Assistant Paymaster C. H. Bartlett promotes Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin, and makes another vacancy in the assistants. The case of Paymaster M. B. Cushing goes before a Retiring Board, and he will probably be retired, which will promote Passed Assistant H. B. Standiford to a Paymaster, C. M. Ray to a Passed Assistant, and make a third vacancy in the assistants.

LIEUT. Charles D. Parkhurst, 5th U. S. Cavalry, expects to

leave Fort Robinson for Fort Sidney, Neb., in a week or two to join Troop E, of his regiment, at the latter post.

COL. James Van Vleet, 9th U. S. Infantry, has left Texas for Omaha to join his regiment, leaving behind him many sincere friends and well wishers.

LIEUT.-COL. A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry, whom we remember well as a courteous officer and gentleman, on a visit some years ago to Mackinac Island, Mich., has joined, on promotion, at Fort McKavett, Texas.

WE regret to learn that Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th U. S. Infantry, has been obliged, on account of ill health, to avail himself of a long sick leave from Fort Ringgold, Texas.

MAJOR Horace Jewett, 16th Infantry, lately promoted, has joined at Fort McKavett, Texas, and received a cordial welcome from his new comrades.

MAJOR R. H. Olfrey, 19th Infantry, has changed base from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold, Tex., to command the latter post during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. Bliss.

THE anniversary of the birthday of Andrew Jackson, President and General, was duly celebrated at many places—at Chicago for one by a banquet at the Palmer House. The stirring events of his civil and military career were recalled, and full justice done to the many services he rendered his country.

REAR-ADMIRAL Thomas H. Patterson, U. S. N., will, under the law, be retired May 10, 1882. Some of the newspapers have this week announced the early retirement of Commodore Thos. Pattison, now commanding the Washington Navy-yard. This is a mistake, Rear-Admiral Patterson being meant. Commodore Pattison does not retire until Feb. 8, 1884. His three years' service will not expire until July 10, 1883, and there is very little probability that he will be detached from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, until that time.

CANADA is promised the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise, and the Empress of Austria next fall.

CAPTAIN George N. Bomford, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been spending a pleasant time in St. Paul, awaiting the opening of navigation on the Missouri to join his company at Fort Assiniboine.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., who was expected to deliver the address at the dedication of a Soldiers' Monument at Auburn, Me., May 30 next, has signified that he will be unable to be present, owing to the pressure of his official duties at West Point.

SPEAKING of the promotion of Lieutenant Joshua W. Jacobs, 7th U. S. Infantry, to captain and assistant quartermaster, the *Pioneer Press* says: "The announcement was the cause of general rejoicing and congratulation among his many friends, both in this city and at Fort Snelling. He has long had the reputation of being one of the best and most efficient regimental quartermasters in the Army, and his promotion is a well earned and fitting reward for faithful service. It is thought that Gen. Gibbon will tender the post of regimental quartermaster of the 7th Infantry, made vacant by the promotion of Capt. Jacobs, to 1st Lieut. C. A. Worden, at present on duty as instructor at the West Point Military Academy."

THE editor of London *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere, was talking with his tailor and remarking about the excellent dress of a gentleman who was in the room. The tailor replied: "Yes; he has been a customer of mine for years. He is now a major general and he has never paid me his account since he was a lieutenant." This is where English tailors differ from the American, but we doubt whether even an English tailor would be willing to wait for one of our lieutenants to become a major general.

CIVIL ENGINEER Craven, of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, is refitting in a superior manner the house on Seavey's Island formerly occupied by Civil Engineer Chandler, for a residence. It is one of the most beautiful locations on the river, or anywhere else. Naval Constructor Steele, ordered from Pensacola to this Navy-yard, is said to be one of the best-posted men in the service in the construction of iron ships. —*Portsmouth Gazette*.

LIEUT.-COMDR. H. C. White, U. S. N., visited New York March 16, stopping at the Brevoort House.

LIEUT.-COL. C. B. Comstock was in New York March 16, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHAPLAIN Geo. G. Mullins, U. S. A., is lending a helping hand to Gen. Beckwith, at St. Louis, in the distribution of rations to the sufferers from the Mississippi floods.

THE Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania is already making preparations for its celebration next October. Secretary of War Lincoln is reported as saying to a representative of the Association, who called upon him, that he would cheerfully accede to the request of the Association to send to Philadelphia detachments from the Infantry and Artillery arms of the United States Service during the week of the celebration, beginning October 23 next. Gen. Sherman is also said to cordially sanction the plan.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending March 16, 1882. Army—1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Bvt. Maj.-Gen. E. Hatch, Col. 9th Cav.; Bvt. Maj. D. T. Wells, Capt. 8th Inf. Navy—Medical Inspector J. C. Spear; Ensign E. M. Katz and H. O. Dunn, Commodore C. H. Wells, Captain H. B. Lowry, Marine Corps; Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER G. A. Ide, U. S. N., was reported in San Francisco, Cal., March 10, at the Palace Hotel.

GENERAL Ingalls has subscribed to the oath of office, accepted the appointment of Quartermaster-General, and, March 16, assumed charge of the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington.



The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending March 16, 1882: Col. George A. Woodward, U. S. A., retired; Bvt. Capt. R. H. Pratt, 1st Lieutenant 10th Cav., on Indian duty; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bainbridge, captain 5th Art., seven days' leave. The above-named officers also registered at the Ebbitt House. 2d Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., at Amundale, on six months' leave; Bvt. Major E. W. Whittemore, captain 15th Inf., 1216 Conn. avenue, on leave; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. P. C. Hains, major engineers, at 2115 Pa. avenue, on Lighthouse duty; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Charles Bird, 1st Lieut. 23d Inf., at 1325 F street; 1st Lieut. D. M. Booth, 1st Inf., at 2028 G street, on leave; Bvt. Col. J. M. Wilson, major engineers, at 1216 14th street, on engineer duty; Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf., at corner B and 1st streets, S. E., on leave; Capt. D. M. Taylor, A. D. C. Ordnance Dept., at 324 Indiana avenue, under orders; Capt. George F. Price, 5th Cav., at Ebbitt House, on leave; Brig.-Gen. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., at 15th street and New York avenue—leaves Washington to-night for West Point; Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls, Q. M. D., at Arlington Hotel—arrived from N. Y. city and assumed charge of Q. M. General's office.

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Carlton, Major 3d U. S. Cavalry, will be relieved from special duty as Inspector of National Cemeteries on April 1, when he returns to the status of "on sick leave." His sick leave, however, expires about the middle of April.

ASST. SURGEON J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., has left Fort Brooke, Fla., on a leave of two months, to visit Key West and other places. The Doctor's long and faithful service in the South entitles him to the needed rest.

SURG. HARVEY E. BROWN, U. S. A., has arrived at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and received a hearty welcome from our old friends of the 3d Art., there stationed.

QUARTERMASTER-GEN. INGALLS, U. S. A., having left New York to assume the duties of his new position at Washington, Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., is in temporary charge of the depot in this city.

The death is reported of "the father of the British Navy," Admiral Loney, who entered the service in 1797.

GEN. SHERMAN and party were at Laredo, Texas, March 8, and participated in the inaugural ceremonies at the opening of the new bridge built across the Rio Grande by the Mexican, Oriental, Inter-oceanic and International Railroad Company. General Sherman, General Poe, Colonel Morrow, Major Sumner, the railroad officials, and others, boarded the train and crossed over to the Mexican side where they were accorded a hearty and brilliant reception.

LIEUT. E. A. GODWIN, 8th Cavalry, has been spending his leave of absence with relatives in Jersey City, N. J. He expects shortly to leave for West Virginia, where he will spend the remainder of his leave, which expires in August, when he will return to his post at Fort Clark, Texas.

ORDERS were given March 16 to Major General Hancock to direct two officers of his command to report to Colonel Beckwith, at St. Louis, for temporary duty, in connection with the distribution of rations to sufferers from the floods.

PAYMASTER General Rochester, U. S. A., left Washington, March 16, for Albany, to bring his family to the former city.

ASST. PAYMASTER General McClure, U. S. A., has been ordered to Louisville, Ky., to await orders.

THE death of Lieut. Col. Larned, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., will, probably, promote Major J. B. M. Potter, now in New York City, to deputy paymaster general, and creates a vacancy for a major and paymaster.

LIEUT. DAVID B. BURNHAM, 15th Infantry, and Lieutenant Ammon A. Augur, 24th Infantry, on leave, en route for his home, at Berlin, Mich., registered at the Leland, Chicago, March 9, and Major D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry, March 8. Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, asst. quartermaster, U. S. A., reported to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, for assignment, March 9. Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., and Lieut. Wm. Black, 24th Infantry, on leave, registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. on March 12. Capt. James Kennington, 14th Infantry, is registered at the Palmer House. Bvt. Col. D. C. Houston, U. S. A., major engineers; Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, registered at the Pacific, March 10.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Just as we go to press we learn of the death, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, March 17, of Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster General U. S. A., a highly respected and esteemed officer. Colonel Larned was appointed additional Paymaster June 1, 1861, Major and Paymaster August 30, 1861, and promoted Deputy Paymaster General June 8, 1880. He was for several years on duty in the Paymaster General's office at Washington, and latterly with General Hancock at Governor's Island as Chief Paymaster. He leaves a widow and several children. Colonel Larned's death has caused much sorrow at Governor's Island, where he and his family were much esteemed.

#### FUNERAL OF MAJOR LORAIN.

The remains of the late Major Lorenzo Lorain, were interred in the Post Cemetery, at West Point, Wednesday afternoon, March 8. After appropriate religious services in the chapel, ex-Chaplain Forsyth officiating, assisted by Chaplain Postlethwaite, the line of march was taken up to the cemetery, the cortege moving in the following order: Band, playing funeral march; battalion of cadets, commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazello, with guns reversed and colors furled and draped; corpse borne upon caisson and attended by pall-bearers, six in number; friends and acquaintances of the deceased, viz.: Profs. Kendrick, Michie

and Tillman, Maj. Comly, ordnance department; Capt. M. P. Miller, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Artillery; carriages containing the family of the deceased; procession of officers and others on foot, headed by Gens. Howard and Andrews. On arriving at the cemetery further religious services were held, after which the body was committed to the grave. The firing of a volley by the battalion of cadets completed the ceremonies.

#### COMMODORE JOHN JAMES GLASSON, U. S. NAVY.

Commodore John James Glasson, of the U. S. Navy, died Sunday morning, March 12, at the residence of his son, No. 150 East Eighty-second street, New York city. He was born June 22, 1805, was appointed a midshipman February 1, 1823, first going to sea in the *Ohio*, serving on her only a short time, and on being transferred to the store ship *Decoy* and the schooner *Fox*, served with the West India squadron, under Commodore David Porter, at the time of the cruise to suppress piracy. In 1824 he served for a short time on the schooner *Grampus*, on the coast of Africa. From 1825 to 1829 he served in the Mediterranean on the 74-gun ship *North Carolina*, and the sloop *Warren*, being transferred to the sloop *Natchez* for service in the West Indies. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 4, 1831, and was detailed to act as first lieutenant on the revenue cutter *Rush*. In 1833-4 he again served in the Mediterranean as master of the schooner *Shark*, and, on his return to American waters, was detailed for service at rendezvous in New York, 1835-7. In the latter year he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, his commission being dated February 9, 1837. He served in the Pacific squadron from 1838 to 1840 in the sloops *Lexington* and *Falmouth*, and in the two years following was on special service in New York Harbor on the steamer *Fulton*. He again visited the coast of Africa, on the sloop *Decatur*, in 1843-4, and was on the store ship *Lexington*, in 1845, when she carried troops to the coast of Texas.

During the Mexican war, from 1846 to 1848, he was on the executive steamship *Spitfire* and the prize schooner *Falcon*, commanding the latter when the joint attack of the Army and Navy upon, and capture of, Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa were made. The *Falcon*, under his command, was instrumental in the rescue of 121 inhabitants of the town of Valladolid, Yucatan, which had been sacked and burned by the Indians. The rescued party he landed safely at Campechy. While the *Falcon*, just after this rescue, was acting as a revenue schooner, he relieved the French bark *L'Asie de Dunkirk* from a perilous position off the harbor of Aquador, which had been mistaken by her navigator as the port of Laguna, Yucatan. For his services in the Gulf he received commendations from Commodores David Connor and M. C. Perry.

On his return from active duty he was again stationed at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, during 1850. He commanded the store ship *Lexington* at the time of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, that vessel carrying the presents from this Government intended for the Japanese. Commodore Perry, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Yeddo Bay, April 1, 1854, acknowledged "the prompt and efficient aid furnished by Lieutenant-Commanding Glasson," and when the fleet returned to this country Secretary Dobbin, in a personal letter to Lieutenant Glasson, dated Feb. 19, 1855, commended him highly for the excellent condition of his ship and her armament, and the efficiency of her crew. He was commissioned Commander Sept. 14, 1855, and at the outbreak of the rebellion commanded the brig *Perry*, which was engaged in conveying troops to the seat of war. From 1861 to 1863 he was engaged in recruiting service at New Bedford, Mass., and was in command of the *Brandywine* when she was destroyed off Fortres Monroe. He was stationed at the Norfolk Navy-yard in charge of the stores for the supply of the Atlantic coast squadron and Chesapeake Bay flotilla from 1864 to 1866, and in the latter year—Sept. 23—received his commission as Commodore.

His term of service in the Navy was 59 years, and his sea service aggregated 17 years and 11 months, his last cruise ending in October, 1864, when he was stationed at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Death was caused by disease of the heart, aggravated by congestion of the lungs. Commodore Glasson was a man of retiring disposition and habits, and possessed of much simplicity of character, with the firmest integrity and a keen sense of honor and justice. The funeral took place March 13th in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at West Eleventh street and Waverly place, New York city, of which he was a member, and the remains were interred in the Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.

#### CIVIL ENGINEER NORMAN STRATTON, U. S. N.

This officer died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1882, of heart disease. He had been on sick leave for some time previous to his death. He was commissioned civil engineer of the Navy—from New York, his native State—December 27, 1870, and since that time has been engaged on many important duties. The funeral ceremonies took place Monday, March 13, from his late residence, 242 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, and the remains were thereafter taken to Troy for interment.

#### A VETERAN'S FUNERAL.

In Washington, on Sunday, March 12, occurred the funeral of the late Thomas Connolly, formerly of County Mayo, Ireland. Connolly was a brave and faithful soldier in the U. S. Regular Army for more than 20 years. Gen. W. B. Hazen, Major F. H. Bates, and other officers, attended his obsequies. He served in the companies of the 4th Inf., with the two officers named, thirty years ago at Fort Reading and other posts on the Pacific Coast, afterwards he enlisted in the 8th Cavalry, serving through the war of the rebellion, in which he was

severely wounded. Discharged from military service in 1864, he has had employment at various offices in the War Department, latterly with Col. Casey, whose messenger he was at the time of his death. The flags of his native and his adopted countries were draped about his coffin; and numerous wreaths and crosses of natural flowers, tributes of remembrance from officers and others, who had long known him, bore silent testimony to their appreciation of his sterling worth. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Clan-Na-Gael Society. Members of these organizations, together with numbers of other personal friends, attended—many of them after the services at the church followed him to his last resting place, Mount Olivet Cemetery. He left a widow, but no children.

#### MARQUIS DE PONTECOUANT.

The Marquis de Pontecouant, a survivor of Napoleon's wars, died in Paris, recently, at the age of 88. He took part in the Russian campaign and was made a prisoner at Waterloo. Subsequently he joined an uprising in Brazil and was condemned to death, but made his escape to France. In 1830 he volunteered in the Belgian army, and at Louvain was wounded.

#### SIR CHARLES MYVILLE THOMSON.

Sir Charles Myville Thomson, who was at the head of the scientific department of the famous *Challenger* deep-sea exploring expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the British Government, died last week in London. The *Challenger* made five voyages across the Atlantic, travelling 68,000 miles. He wrote "Depths of the Sea," describing the cruises of the *Lightning*, *Porcupine* and *Challenger*, and "The Atlantic," a preliminary account of the general results of the voyage of the *Challenger* in 1875 and the early part of 1876.

GEN. MEDICI, first Aide-de-camp to the King of Italy, and one of the most famous of the lieutenants of Garibaldi, is dead. In his earlier years he served in the Spanish and Portuguese armies.

#### GEN. WILLCOX AND GEN. CARR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been called to a statement on page 656 of your paper, issue of Feb. 25, 1882, as follows: "Our information from Washington is that Gen. Willcox ordered an officer to do a certain duty, and instructed him, in case he could not accomplish the work, to call upon Col. Carr. This the officer did, and Col. Carr refused to comply with his request, saying that he had not received an official order to that effect. The charge was based on Col. Carr's action in this case." Your information from Washington is incorrect. Col. Carr's reply to a positive written order was a refusal to obey the order unless he saw fit to do so. Again you say that your "advices from Washington show that the charges against Col. Carr are not held to warrant a Court-martial." Whoever advised you to that effect gave you information that was unfounded. I have read the letter quoted by you from the *Chicago Times* of Feb. 14. I do not know the name of the writer, but his information in regard to the substance of the charges is correct. Further than that, neither the President nor the General of the Army appears to entertain any doubt that the charges could be proved if the case were to be tried. Their action in the case shows this, and is as strong an approval of the course of Gen. Willcox as he could possibly desire. It is true that the President decides not to try the case, and his opinion that the public interests do not require it, is one which all well-disciplined officers accept as final, but I do not think that the flood of ex parte statements which has been poured out upon Gen. Willcox since these charges were preferred should influence an impartial military journal. These unjust attacks have been studiously spread before the people, while the reasons which caused the executive action are, from the manner of their issue, not the subject of publication. [The ex-parte statements afloat have been given for what they are worth, taking care to credit them to their authors. An officer does not necessarily adopt statements which he forwards as a matter of official routine; no more does an editor those which he quotes on the authority of some other publication. Among the services rendered by the JOURNAL is that of informing its readers as to what is being said of the Services. Where the statements are incorrect and we are in a position to answer them, we do so. Where this is not the case, we furnish those who are familiar with the facts an opportunity to give them.—EDITOR.]

If you doubt the truth of my statements about these charges, and the action of the proper authorities thereon, I would suggest that you send a reliable person to Washington, to see the documents themselves, when you will be abundantly satisfied. I have further to suggest, that as I am responsible for what I have said in this letter, should a desire exist anywhere to find fault with any part of it, it would be well to do so in the open manner that used to be considered becoming in a soldier. Yours respectfully,

HARRY C. EGBERT, Captain 12th Inf.

WHIPPLE BARRECKS, PRESIDENT, A. T., March 4, 1882.

GREAT BRITAIN'S army of 132,905 men is to cost \$77,500,000 in 1882, in the neighborhood of \$500 a soldier. Our smaller establishment usually costs over \$1,000 a soldier.

THE *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* of Feb. 15 states that 1,000 repeating muskets of an entirely new system have been distributed among four French Army corps for experimenting purposes, adding that it is believed these trials will prove favorable and will be followed by the general armament of the French army with repeating rifles, and that in this event all the other European powers will be compelled to introduce repeating arms into their armies.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 22, H. Q. A., March 8, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2518 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2518. When such a depot is established in any military department, all requisitions for ordnance supplies for the posts and troops therein will be filled from it upon the order of the commanding general, or otherwise as he may direct. The officer in charge will be responsible under the commanding general that sufficient stores, procured by timely requisitions upon the Chief of Ordnance, are always on hand to meet the probable wants of the troops in the department. Unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores at ordnance depots, being no longer of service to the troops, nor issuable under orders of the department commander, return to their condition of ordnance property under the control of the Chief of Ordnance, and their disposition is directed by the Secretary of War. Inspections of such property are made by ordnance officers, and the reports sent direct to the Chief of Ordnance for the action of the Secretary of War.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., March 10, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published to the Army:

Every officer who refunds money to the Government by payment to an Army paymaster will be furnished receipts in duplicate by the latter for the amount paid, and will forthwith forward one of the receipts, with a letter of transmittal showing his address, to the Paymaster-General. Any such receipt hereafter forwarded to the Paymaster-General's Office by a paymaster will be returned to him.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., March 11, 1882.

Corrects the second clause of section 7, par. 143, and para. 277, 859, 1760, 2125, 2147, 2172, 2180, 2215, and 2220 of the Regulations of 1881.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., March 13, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 269 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

269. Ordnance and commissary sergeants will be reported by name on the post return. If there are no troops at the post, they will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army on the last day of every month. For the purpose of receiving their pay and allowances at a garrisoned post, they will be mustered on the hospital muster roll (Form 4, A. G. O.).

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., March 14, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the Regulations of the Army are corrected by striking out paragraphs 2197 and 2198.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., March 15, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is published to the Army:

Hereafter an officer who starts to join his station on the expiration of a sick leave of absence, in accordance with paragraph 93 of the Regulations, will be reported on the rolls and returns as *en route to join station from sick leave of absence* for the time necessarily consumed in making the journey to his post; and for the time thus necessarily consumed he will be entitled to full pay as if on duty. Should he delay *en route*, or should he take more time to make the journey than that necessary to perform it by the most practicable route usually traveled, the commanding officer shall require him to make a written explanation thereof, which will be forwarded through department headquarters to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with remarks of intermediate commanders.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 1, 1882.

The Department Commander, while gratified at the progress made during the past year in target practice, especially in Co. E, 11th Inf., and Co. A, 7th Inf., is yet aware that in some instances the subject has not received the attention it deserves. He considers this element of the soldier's instruction of great importance, second only to the actual experience of field service. He therefore enjoins upon all officers and soldiers greater attention to target practice, directs that post and company commanders exercise a direct supervision over the instruction of their commands, and establishes regulations governing target practice during the coming season.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 9, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of gallery practice of companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota for the month of January, 1882.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS, March 8, 1882.

The distance from Fort Stockton to Toyah, Texas, is 63 miles.

CIRCULAR 10, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 7, 1882.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, District, Post, and Regimental Commanders in the Dept. of Dakota, will prepare and forward, with as much speed and haste as possible, to these Headquarters, copies of all orders and instructions issued by them prior to March 1, involving the payment of mileage to officers of the Army, in whole or in part, within the current fiscal year.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Miles, commanding Dept. of Columbia, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed from Vancouver, Wash. T., to Fort Townsend, Stevens, and Canby, on public business (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major A. A. Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 10, March 11, M. D. A.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty (S. O. 26, March 9, M. D. M.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M., Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., on duty connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. N. M.).

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Myers, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Dakota, is authorized to leave that Hdqrs on public business, temporarily (S. O. 33, Feb. 27, D. C.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for five days is granted Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S. (S. O. 23, March 9, D. P.).

The journeys performed by Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Com'y of Sub., to Portland Ore., and return, on Nov. 23, Dec. 3, 17, and 27, 1881, and Jan. 9 and 16, current year, were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 29, Feb. 28, D. C.).

The C. O., Fort Colville, W. T., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to leave the limits of the Division, to Com'y Sergt. John Lutz, to take effect upon his re-enlistment (S. O. 30, March 1, D. C.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants will accompany the detachment of recruits, under command of Capt. McCaskey, 20th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 14, for Fort Snelling, Minn., as medical officer (Order 42, March 9, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Capt. J. V. Landerdale, Asst. Surg., Jackson Barracks, La., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for duty (S. O. 30, March 9, D. S.).

The following named officers will report in person to the president of the medical examining board in session in New York city, for examination for promotion, and upon the conclusion of their respective examinations will return to their stations: Capt. Wm. H. King, Asst. Surg., Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. Henry S. Turill, Asst. Surg., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Capt. Walter Reed, Asst. Surg., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg., Fort Porter, N. Y.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg., Fort Brady, Mich.; Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., Washington, D. C.; Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Capt. Henry G. Burton, Asst. Surg., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. March 13, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. G. W. Towar, now on duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., will repair to Omaha, Neb., not later than April 1, 1882, for annulment of contract at his own request (S. O. 23, March 9, D. P.).

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 28, March 13, M. D. M.).

The following named officers will report in person, at the expiration of their present leaves of absence, to the president of the medical examining board in session in New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. Wm. H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Wm. B. Davis, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg. (S. O. March 13, W. D.).

Capt. M. E. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., March 20 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

The contract of A. A. Surg. J. H. Strom will, at his own request, be annulled, to date from March 12 (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. John M. Dickson, who reported at Hdqrs Dept. of the East for assignment, March 10, 1882, will await further orders in New York city from the date of his so reporting (S. O. 45, March 15, D. E.).

On telegraphic information from the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army that Asst. Surg. William G. Spencer is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia and ordered to N. Y. city, par. 5, S. O. 19, c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of the Columbia, granting him leave of absence, is revoked, and he will, after being properly relieved at his present post (Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T.), by Asst. Surg. Petar Moffatt, proceed to comply with the War Dept. order, reporting in person to the Medical Director of the Department en route (S. O. 29, Feb. 28, D. C.).

Capt. B. F. Pope, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O. 33, Feb. 27, D. D.).

Major Harvey E. Brown will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty (S. O. 32, March 14, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., Fort Beale, Fla. (S. O. 32, March 14, D. S.).

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson will accompany the detachment of recruits in charge of Major Green, 1st Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 14, for Winnemucca, Nev.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Cheyenne, Wy. T., as medical officer (Order 46, March 11, Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.).

Hosp. Steward D. H. Randolph was discharged the service at Fort McIntosh, Tex., March 4, 1882.

Hosp. Steward Charles F. Farrington, Fort Fetterman, Wyo., deserted from that post Feb. 26, 1882.

Hosp. Steward John Alberti is to be discharged the service by the C. O., Fort Bidwell, Cal., on receipt of this order (S. O. 52, March 6, A. G. O.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The following assignment of Paymasters for payment of troops on muster rolls of Feb. 28 is made: Major James P. Canby, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major William H. Eckels, Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T.; Fort Colville and Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major John B. Keefer, Boise Barracks and Fort Lapwai, I. T., and Fort Walls, Walla, W. T.; Major Daniel R. Larned, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, and Fort Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 25, Feb. 21, D. C.).

Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, Newport Barracks, Ky., will proceed to Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., and pay the troops thereat to Feb. 28, 1882 (S. O. 31, March 10, D. S.).

Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster General, will be relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Dept. Major James P. Canby, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report in person to the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for duty, relieving Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, who will repair to Washington, D. C., for special duty (S. O. March 13, W. D.).

Major C. H. Whipple, Paymaster, President G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., March 14 (S. O. 41, March 4, M. D. P.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Col. Zealous B. Tower is relieved from duty as a member of the board of engineer officers constituted by par. 16, S. O. 52, March 6, 1882, W. D. (S. O. March 13, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kan., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 53, March 11, D. M.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The extension of leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Capt. Frederick Whyte, ordnance storekeeper, is further extended one year on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 13, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Sergt. Jesse H. Robinson will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Lewes, Delaware, and resume his duties (S. O., March 10, W. D.).

The following are promoted to be sergeants, to rank from the dates placed opposite their respective names: Pvt. Hill C. Smyth, from Feb. 8, 1882; Pvt. Michael Mahany and Edgar McGovern, from Feb. 24, 1882; Pvt. Frederic Z. Gosewisch and Edward W. McGann, Feb. 21. The following named 2d class privates having passed the examinations required, and having been reported qualified for the position of assistant on station are promoted to be 1st class privates, to rank from the dates placed opposite their respective names: Pvt. John P. Finley and Alexander Pollak, March 3, 1882. Pvt. Robert D. Meston is promoted to be corporal from March 5, 1882. 2d class privates to be 1st class privates: Edwin C. Imlay, from Jan. 27, 1882; Harry B. Boyer, from Feb. 12, 1882; Harrison McP. Baldwin, from Feb. 25, 1882; Ptil. J. Clark, Richard M. Geddings, Charles F. Dickens, and George W. Merrill, from Feb. 27, 1882.

## THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Capt. Edward Hunter, member G. C.-M. at Fort Colville, Wash. T., March 10 (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

Major John Green is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., March 14, for Winnemucca, Nev.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Cheyenne, Wy. T. (Order 46, March 11, Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. William C. Rawolle is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance property on hand at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O., March 11, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. James N. Allison, three months (S. O., March 11, W. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

The written instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, given on Feb. 9, directing 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwaika, A. D. C., to proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and return, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

Major Caleb H. Carlton will be relieved on April 1, 1882, from the duty assigned him under the Q. M. Gen. by S. O. 138, June 18, 1881, W. D. Upon being relieved, Major Carlton will revert to his status of sick leave of absence (S. O., March 14, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwaika, A. D. C., Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. C.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie.

Capt. W. Davis, president; 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, member, and 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., March 20 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

2d Lieut. G. E. Huse, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wingate, N. M., March 30 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Stanton, N. M., will cause Private Edwin L. Whitman, Troop D, to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane (S. O. 52, March 10, D. M.).

Sergts. Joachim G. Jorgensen and Walter C. Graham, of Troop K, 4th Cav., having been recommended by the C. O. of their troop and regiment for examination for promotion to the grade of commissioned officer, they will report for examination to Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., President of the Board of Examination to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., on April 3 (S. O. 50, March 7, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder, further: extended eight days (S. O., March 11, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

On his own application, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst is transferred from Troop H to E, vice 1st Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, transferred from Troop E to H (S. O., March 14, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to take effect on or before April 1, 1st Lieut. George O. Eaton, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 29, March 14, M. D. M.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, one year on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 13, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. Henry M. Kendall, now at Fort Omaha, Neb., will repair to Jefferson Bks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., March 14, W. D.).

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause sixty recruits to be forwarded to Wilcox Station, A. T., for assignment to the 6th Cav. as follows: Five to Troop B; twelve to Troop C; nine to Troop D; five to Troop E; ten to Troop F; fourteen to Troop K; and five to Troop L (S. O., March 11, W. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

The Board of Officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 127, series of 1881, from D. T., is dissolved, and Capt. L. T. Morris and 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey will rejoin their station (S. O. 24, March 9, D. T.).

Veterinary Surgeon J. B. Going will proceed to Fort Brown, and the sub-post of Santa Maria, Tex., to give instructions relative to the care and treatment of the horse (S. O. 22, March 4, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond, two months (S. O., March 13, W. D.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The telegraphic instructions of March 5, from D. M. directing Capt. J. S. Loud to report at once, in person, at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Missouri, are confirmed (S. O. 49, March 6, D. M.).

Major T. B. Downes, president; Capt. L. H. Rucker, 1st Lieut. E. D. Diumick, T. C. Davenport, J. F. Guilfoyle, 2d Lieut. J. F. McBlain, J. H. Gardner, members, and 2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Kas., March 16 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

Par. 2, S. O. 46, D. M., directing 2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer to proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., for temporary duty with Troop B, is revoked (S. O. 52, March 12, D. M.).

2d Lieut. J. H. Gardner is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., by par. 9, S. O. 51, D. M., and will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty with Troop B (S. O. 52, March 10, D. M.).

2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer is detailed as member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., by par. 9, S. O. 51, D. M. (S. O. 52, March 10, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. Byron Dawson, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 49, March 6, D. M.).



*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Millard F. Goodwin, R. Q. M., Fort Riley, Kas., fifteen days (S. O. 28, March 18, M. D. M.).

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**

The Board of Officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 127, series of 1881, from D. T., is dissolved, and Capt. N. Nolan will resume his status on leave of absence (S. O. 24, March 9, D. T.).

**2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.**

The C. O. Washington Bks, D. C., will forward John A. Mason, late sergeant Bat. B, 2d Art., under guard of one non-commissioned officer and one private, to the Albany Penitentiary, at Albany, N. Y., which has been designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence in his case as relates to confinement (S. O. 44, March 14, D. E.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to commence April 1, 1882, 2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, Washington Bks, D. C. (S. O. 43, March 13, D. E.).

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Rezin G. Howell, fifteen days (S. O. 44, March 14, D. E.).

**4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.**

1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock, upon receiving notice from the Depot Q. M., New York City, that certain horses authorized to be purchased for Light Bat. B are ready for inspection, will proceed to New York for that purpose from Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 46, March 17, D. E.).

**1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.**

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. Douglas M. Scott, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 52, March 10, D. M.).

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. W. E. Dougherty, twenty days (S. O. 23, March 6, D. T.).

2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., twenty-four days (S. O. 23, March 6, D. T.).

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave of absence, and reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to his proper station, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., for such duty as he may be able to perform (S. O. 26, Feb. 23, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, president; Capt. William F. Drum, Aaron S. Daggett, 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, members, and 1st Lieut. Henry Catley, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Colville, Wash. T., March 10 (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

The C. O. Fort Spokane, W. T., is authorized to grant a furlough for two months to Private John M. Jefferson, Co. K, with permission to visit Portland, Ore. (S. O. 29, Feb. 28, D. C.).

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.**

1st Lieut. O. F. Long, A. D. C., was ordered, Feb. 27, to accompany Brig.-Gen. Miles from Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Townsend, Stevens, and Canby, on public business (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of four months, Col. Daniel Huston, Jr. (S. O. 28, March 13, M. D. M.).

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**

Upon arriving in the Dept. of Platte, Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne will proceed to Fort Cameron, Utah Terr., and assume command of that post (S. O. 22, March 7, D. P.).

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**

2d Lieut. Henry Johnson will rejoin his station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., so soon as his presence before the G. C.-M., now in session in San Francisco, is no longer required (S. O. 40, March 2, M. D. F.).

Capt. F. A. Whitney, recently promoted to Co. A, will proceed to his station, San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 40, March 2, M. D. F.).

1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, 2d Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, Edgar Hubert, William Allen Mercer, members, and Capt. Egbert B. Savage, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., March 14 (S. O. 41, March 4, M. D. F.).

2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, with ten enlisted men of Co. A, will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty thereat. Upon their arrival at Fort Yuma, all enlisted men at that post belonging to Co. H, 12th Inf., will be sent to join their company at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

1st Lieut. Wallace Mott is relieved from duty as Acting Depot Q. M. at Yuma Depot, A. T., and from further duty in the Dept. of Arizona. Lieut. Mott will report in person to the C. O. of his regiment at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

2d Lieut. R. F. Ames is appointed Acting Depot Q. M. at Yuma Depot, A. T. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

*Change of Station.*—Co. A (Brayton's) is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., and will proceed to its proper station, San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

**9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.**

Col. James Van Voast (recently promoted from Lieut.-Colonel 16th Inf.), is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to comply with the requirements of S. O. 23, M. D. M. (S. O. 23, March 6, D. T.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to take effect about April 5, 1882, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. Charles B. Noyes (S. O. 23, March 7, D. P.).

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. William B. Pease, extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for extension of ten days (S. O. 23, March 9, D. F.).

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, ten days (S. O. 43, March 13, D. E.).

G. C.-M.—Before a General Court-martial at Fort Wayne, Mich., was recently tried 2d Lieut. E. B. Clark, 10th U. S. Inf., on charges of "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, violation of the 31st Article of War, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." He was found guilty on some of the counts and not guilty on others, and the court sentenced him "To be dismissed from the Service." The reviewing officer (Major-General Hancock), in his action upon the proceedings, says: "Before the Judge-Advocate (Lieut. Jas. B. McAniff, 5th U. S. Art.), could properly prepare the record for transmission to Hdqrs Dept. of East his death unexpectedly took place. The sentence having been rendered, and authentication by the late Judge-Advocate, under par. 914, Army Regulations of 1881, being impossible, the Department Commander is, for this reason only, prevented from approving the proceedings, findings, and sentence, and forwarding the same under the 106th Article of War for the confirmation of the President. Under

the rulings of the Bureau of Military Justice, under this state of facts, the sentence is inoperative, and no further proceedings can be taken in this case. Lieut. Clark will be released from arrest and returned to duty (G. O.-M. O. 30, March 16, D. E.).

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**

Major C. G. Bartlett, president; Capt. Wm. N. Sage, Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor, J. J. Dougherty, 2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, J. A. Emery, members, and 1st Lieut. G. G. Loti, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., March 15 (S. O. 37, March 6, D. D.).

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**

1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, now at Whipple Bks, A. T., will proceed to join his company at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

*Change of Station.*—The station of Co. H is announced as Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 35, March 6, D. A.).

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**

Capt. P. H. Ellis, 1st Lieut. E. Griffith, 2d Lieut. J. B. Goe and C. S. Hall, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., March 20 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

Capt. Emory W. Clift, president; Capt. F. E. DeCourcy, Arthur MacArthur, Jr., William Auman, 1st Lieut. J. C. Chance, M. F. Jamar, and 2d Lieut. A. B. Scott, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Wingate, N. M., March 20 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.**

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, Capt. F. E. Trotter, Camp on Snake River, W. T. (S. O. 54, March 13, D. M.).

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo., one month (S. O. 28, March 13, M. D. M.).

Capt. James Kennington, Camp on White River, Colo., one month (S. O. 29, March 14, M. D. M.).

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**

Major G. M. Brayton is assigned to duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed to take post there (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.**

Capt. D. M. Vance, president; Capt. Clayton Hale, 1st Lieut. C. H. Noble, S. B. Whittall, L. C. Allen, 2d Lieut. W. A. Thurston, John Newton, S. W. Dunning, W. H. Cowles, members, and 1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McKavett, Tex., March 13 (S. O. 24, March 9, D. T.).

Major Horace Jewett is assigned, for station, to Fort McKavett, Tex., for duty (S. O. 24, March 9, D. T.).

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**

Capt. George N. Bomford will proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., and there await further orders until the opening of navigation on the Missouri River (S. O. 83, Feb. 27, D. D.).

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Major R. H. Offley will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and assume command of that post during the absence, on leave, of Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss (S. O. 24, March 9, D. T.).

2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts is announced, from Feb. 1, to March 2, 1882, inclusive, as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 24, March 9, D. T.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas, and to apply for extension of five months, Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 22, March 4, D. T.).

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Capt. Wm. S. McCaskey is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 14, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 42, March 9, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Epstein is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits under command of Capt. McCaskey, 20th Inf., and which are ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 14 (Order 42, March 9, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M., will return to his station, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 43, March 6, M. D. P.).

2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks, W. T., by virtue of par. 2, S. O. 8, D. C. (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. C.).

2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow was ordered, Feb. 27, to proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

The action of the C. O. Vancouver Bks, in ordering 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, on Feb. 17 and 21, and March 1, is confirmed (S. O. 30, March 1, D. C.).

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**

*Promoted.*—The following promotion is announced: Major Alfred L. Hough, 22d Inf., to be Lieut.-Col. 16th Inf., vice Van Voast, promote, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 23, March 6, D. T.).

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., president; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 2d Lieut. J. R. Clisset, members, and 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., March 20 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

2d Lieut. S. O'Connor, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., March 20 (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Chaplain George G. Mullins will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, at St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the distribution of subsistence stores to the sufferers by the floods (S. O., March 15, W. D.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, to take effect as soon after March 29 as his services can be spared, Capt. J. W. French, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 37, March 6, D. D.).

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 11, 1882.*

Major Lorenzo Lorain, 1st Artillery—Died March 6, 1882, at Baltimore, Maryland.

*General Courts-Martial.*—At Fort Sully, D. T., March 15. Detail: Eight officers of the 11th Inf.

At Fort Gaston, Cal., March 14. Detail: One officer of the Pay Dept., and five officers of the 8th Inf.

At Fort Riley, Kas., March 16. Detail: Eight officers of the 9th Cav.

At Fort Bliss, Tex., March 20. Detail: Five officers of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Cummings, N. M., March 20. Detail: Four officers of the 13th Inf.; three of the 4th Cav., and one of the 23d Inf.

At Fort Wingate, N. M., March 20. Detail: Seven officers of the 13th Inf., and one of the 4th Cav.

At Fort Colville, W. T., March 10. Detail: Six officers of the 2d Inf., and one of the 1st Cav.

At Fort McKavett, Tex., March 13. Detail: Ten officers of the 16th Inf.

*Special Inspectors Appointed.*—Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Camp Spokane, W. T.; Capt. Fraunce E. Taylor, 1st Art., at Fort Canby, W. T.; Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks, W. T., and Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 23, Feb. 17, D. C.).

Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks, W. T., and Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., at Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 24, Feb. 18, D. C.).

Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T., and Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., at Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 25, Feb. 21, D. C.).

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. C.).

Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. C.).

Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf., at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 28, Feb. 27, D. C.).

Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., at Boise Bks, I. T.; Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Fort Spokane, W. T., and Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 29, Feb. 28, D. C.).

Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 30, March 1, D. C.).

*Board of Examination.*—At Fort Wingate, N. M., April 3, 1882, for the examination of such non-commissioned officers as may be directed to appear before it. Detail: Col. L. P. Bradley, 18th Inf.; Major E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav.; Capt. F. E. DeCourcy, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. Mathews, Med. Dept.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 50, March 7, D. M.).

Major Richard Loder, 3d Art.; Capt. Samuel S. Elder, 1st Art.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art., and Capt. James Chester, 3d Art., will convene at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, March 21, 1882, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Sergt. Henry Lowenstein, Bat. A, 3d Art., and Sergts. Robert West and Thomas V. Turney, Bat. C, 5th Art., candidates for promotion (S. O. 44, March 14, D. E.).

*Boards of Survey.*—At Santa Fe, N. M., March 3. Detail: Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (S. O. 34, March 3, D. N. M.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 13. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; 1st Lieut. William O. Manning, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav. (S. O. 51, March 9, D. M.).

*Bread Ration.*—The ration of bread at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is increased to twenty ounces—the increase to terminate June 30, 1882 (S. O. 41, March 9, D. E.).

*Military Prisoners.*—The unexpired portion of the sentence of the G. C.-M. imposed upon Private (late Sergt.) William Patrick, Co. C, 21st Inf., is remitted, and the prisoner will be restored to duty. The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Joseph Eberle, late private, Troop E, 1st Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 8, Feb. 21, D. C.).

On account of his record during the late war and since, the unexpired portion of the sentence awarded military convict John Kirkwood, late private, Troop E, 1st Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 9, Feb. 23, D. C.).

In the case of Samuel F. Ward, formerly a private of Troop G, 6th Cav., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (S. O. 34, March 4, D. A.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of John Sheridan, late private Bat. G, 4th Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 25, March 8, D. E.).

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John F. Dyer, Douglas C. Chipman, and Henry Hall, March 21; Harry E. Howard, March 20; John Dignan, Jake Fulton, and William H. Brice, March 24; Isaac McMorran, March 27; James Patterson, March 17; Alex. M. McCauley, March 29; Louis Kemper, Patrick Turley, and George P. Schuhmann, March 30, 1882 (S. O. 53, March 11, D. M.).

*Military Academy.*—Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1882, is, on account of ill health, granted Cadet Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 4th Class (S. O., March 14, W. D.).

The following are recent orders from the Dept. of West Point:

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th Art., was, March 4, ordered to convene on March 7.

A G. C.-M. was, March 7, appointed to meet on March 9. Detail: 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., president; 1st Lieut. Willard Young, Corps of Engrs., and 2d Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, 8th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate.

Leave of absence for twenty days was, March 11, granted Cadet Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 4th Class.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, 11th Inf., was, March 14, ordered to convene at West Point, N. Y., March 16.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**THE EUROPEAN STATION.**

The *Lancaster* left Villefranche, Jan. 16, for a cruise to Italian ports, Alexandria, and the Levant, and arrived at Genoa the same day. Gave the usual salute to the Italian flag, which was returned, but no other exchange of official courtesies took place, owing to the failure of the Italian authorities to make the first call. Left Genoa Jan. 19, and anchored at Leghorn next morning. At this port every one in high authority called, and the Prefect of the Department



tendered to the United States the privilege of making the headquarters of its Mediterranean fleet at Leghorn, with use of moorings, store-house, drill ground, etc. A number of the officers accepted an invitation to visit the monster iron war vessel *Lepanto*, which was found intensely interesting. She is still on the stocks, but will be launched next November. The midshipmen from the Italian Naval Academy, near Leghorn, were permitted to inspect the *Lancaster*, and a dancing entertainment given by Capt. Gherardi to Mrs. W. T. Rice, wife of the U. S. Consul, and her friends, added another agreeable feature to the stay of the ship.

The *Nipsic* arrived from Naples Jan. 22, and was inspected on the 25th by Rear-Admiral Nicholson and staff. The *Quinnabag* was expected from Villefranche, where she had been continuing repairs, but did not appear until Jan. 28th, when she was signalled coming in as the *Lancaster* was departing from Naples, and was ordered to the coast of Africa. The latter remained at Naples from Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, and then sailed for Alexandria, Egypt, touching at Messina for coal. Left Messina Feb. 9, and had a pleasant passage to Alexandria, where she arrived on Feb. 14, and found in port the Italian ironclad *Affondatore*. During the night of Feb. 9th the first death of the cruise occurred. Anthony McLaughlin, seaman, fell from the maintop sail yard while furling sail, and was killed almost instantly, his head being crushed and legs broken. He was buried at sea, Feb. 10th. The *Lancaster* was joined at Alexandria by the *Quinnabag*, on the 17th of February, and it was expected that both vessels would leave about the 24th of February for Jaffa, Smyrna, and Constantinople. The general health of the ship was good. Lieut. C. H. Arnold, who had been seriously ill, was convalescing. Boatwain Edward Bonnell reported for duty at Naples. Thus far the ship has had excellent weather since entering the Mediterranean.

The *Quinnabag* arrived at Alexandria, February 17, from Villefranche, January 25, via Leghorn (sighted January 28) and Tunis, where she remained but a few hours. Having carried away maintop sail yard, would endeavor to obtain a new one in Alexandria and proceed with the *Lancaster* to Constantinople, to visit which port Admiral Nicholson had requested a firman.

The *Nipsic* underwent semi-annual inspection by the Commander-in-Chief at Leghorn, January 25, and sailed on the 28th for Lisbon, by way of Villefranche, the Spanish coast, Gibraltar, and Tangier.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THEATRICALS AT FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T., Feb. 23, 1882.

FORT MAGINNIS was treated to an amateur dramatic performance by the Fort Maginnis Combination Troupe, on Washington's Birthday, in their new hall. The audience was large and demonstrative, all the adjacent towns lending their aid to swell the number. The performers were well up in their respective parts, and the affair was a complete success. The programme was well selected, and reflects credit on the stage manager, Mr. J. L. Connors. The music, under the direction of Karl Whyland, gave general satisfaction, especially the playing of Mr. Fred Hay, who showed himself a complete master of the piano. Mr. Connors, as Levi, the Jew; Mr. Benson, the female impersonator; Mr. J. McGittigan, in his challenge jig; and Mr. J. L. Connors, in his banjo solo and big shoes, all won special applause. The Parlor Frolic, by Messrs. Benson, Goodwood, and Master Willie Shes, was well received; also Mr. Goodwood's portrait of a plantation darkey. The rendering of the Old Wooden Rocker, by Mr. Wm. Henshal, was excellent, and brought him before the curtain several times. Mr. W. F. Livingston's juvenile business could not have been better.

Capt. McAdams, post commander, and the officers of the post, accompanied by their ladies, attended, and judging from the frequent bursts of laughter and applause from their quarter, they seemed to enjoy the entertainment very much. The manager, Mr. C. A. Schueller, and the troupe in general deserve credit for the excellent manner the whole affair was carried out.

The theatre is an immense structure, being 80 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and 27 ft. high. The logs and lumber were cut and hauled from the mountains by the troupe (ten in number); the building of the hall occupied two months, and the troupe deserve great credit for their persistency in building it, as at times the weather was almost unbearable. The hall is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be equal to any in Montana. Mr. Dougherty, the scenic artist, showed his proficiency in that line by the excellent manner in which he executed the scenery now in use by the troupe. The hall was brilliantly illuminated by a chandelier containing eighty candles, and was a picture of neatness. The troupe intend giving several entertainments during the cold weather. May they meet with the success they well deserve.

ALPHA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT PORTER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, March 15, 1882.

It is about six weeks since I wrote you and here we are yet, and I am still willing to stake my promotion—which being a long way off I think I can risk—that we will be here for some time to come. The spring is here and summer is heralded, so like the birds we are becoming quite chirrupy and having a general cleaning out for the summer campaign. Since I wrote you last our post commander, Col. Mixner, and Capt. Hall and Craig have been away at Washington on the general Court-martial which tried poor Mason. I say poor Mason, for I pity the man, while I agree with the verdict of the court, and so does the Army at large. It puts me in mind of an incident. A father and son were members of the same company. The father was a veteran but a private. The son was a non-com. in charge of a squad. The old man came in pretty drunk one night and the son, filled with soldierly fervor, said "duty must be done," and lugged his erring papa to the guard house. The father straddled a five dollar "blind" the next A. M., and the son had to contribute to the parental support until the "blind" had recovered sight. Thus was justice satisfied. It seems to be the general impression, however, that Mason will not serve eight years in the Penitentiary or anything like it.

Our A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Lieut. Stiles, is off on leave at Washington, his native hearth. Maj. Lee, our Buffalo quartermaster, has settled down in that city, and is making many friends. He is quite an acquisition to Buffalo society.

Inspector-General Arnold was here a few days ago on special business, the nature of which is known next to himself and to a few others interested and which would not interest you. We still have that vacancy in Company E, and apparently will continue to have it until the case of Lieut. Clarke is disposed of. We hear the proceedings of his trial are at headquarters undergoing revision, and that a public announcement of the result may soon be expected. In the meantime we have enough duty officers, and don't complain. Companies F and G, 10th U. S. Infantry, in garrison, are doing nicely. We didn't lose a man last month, and pay day has not materially disturbed us.

A fearful rumor has reached us that we are to be trans-

planted to the Arctic regions—or at least as bad—Sault St. Marie, and that Companies B and I—Bush and Parke—are to take our places here. The Saints and the military authorities forbid. We don't begrudge the Fort Bradrians a change, but with that selfishness innate to human nature we would rather it should be at somebody else's expense than ours. The threats of "abandonment" under which we have existed since ever we came here are nothing to this new and diabolical rumor. It is to be hoped the fast approaching termination of the fiscal year and the consequent attenuated condition of the transportation fund will prevent this most dire calamity. In the meantime,

SPEERO MELIORA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

MAJ. E. H. Brook, Paymaster U. S. A., dispensed his favors to the troops of this command on the 11th of March, and notwithstanding the fact that every man at the depot received more or less pay, law and order reigned as supreme as at any frontier post garrisoned with men of long service, thanks to the good influences of our present detail of officers. A detachment of 60 recruits and five artificers left this depot March 12 for San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to the 2d and 21st regiments of Infantry, 1st Lieut. D. R. Burnham, 15th Infantry, in command; 1st Lieut. M. Markland, 1st Infantry, A. C. S.; Major Wm. M. Norton, Surgeon U. S. A., medical officer. It being Sunday, and the day after pay day, quite a number of the people from the city had assembled at the appointed hour to witness the departure of the recruits, in anticipation of seeing the Regulars pull out more or less under the influence of Tanglefoot; but they were doomed to disappointment; the recruits moved out perfectly sober and happy, looking anxiously forward to the time they would arrive at San Francisco—the hardships and etc. to be endured during the ensuing five years in pursuit of the "wily red man" being a secondary consideration. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### A DICKENS PARTY AT FORT COEUR D'ALENE.

A DICKENS party assembled at the quarters of Gen. Wheaton on the evening of January 27 in answer to a card of invitation which read as follows:

##### "DICKENS EVENING"

at  
General and Mrs. Frank Wheaton's,  
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho,  
Jan. 27, 1882.

The characters represented were: Tony Weller, Gen. Wheaton; Sam Weller, Lieut. Haines; Mrs. Bardell, Mrs. Miller; Master Bardell, Master Miller; Mr. Tracy Tupman, Capt. Keller; Sergeant Buzfuz, Lieut. Mallory; Lady Dedlock, Mrs. Rowell; Miss Flite, Mrs. Clark; Jenny Wren, Mrs. Sarson; Barnaby Rudge, Capt. Dempsey; Gabriel Varden, Lieut. Waring; Mr. Micawber, Lieut. Egbert; Uriah Heep, Lieut. Ames; Mr. Mantlin, Capt. Clark; Capt. Bunaby, Capt. Miller; Mrs. Corney, Dr. Adams; Beadle Bumble, Lieut. Rowell; the Marchioness, Mrs. Kinzie; Dick Swiveller, Lieut. Kinzie; Little Nell, Lizzie Waring; George, Lieut. Moffatt; Mrs. Jarley, Mrs. Wheaton. The programme was as follows:

"Bumble's Courtship," from Oliver Twist. Beadle Bumble, Lieut. C. W. Rowell; Mrs. Corney, Dr. F. J. Adams. Music—Selections from Caliph of Bagdad, Mrs. Jarley and Mr. Tupman.

Court Room Scene, from Pickwick Papers: Sergeant Buzfuz, Lieut. J. S. Mallory.

Music, Theresen Waltzes, Mrs. Jarley and Mr. Tupman.

Nothing could exceed the urbanity of Mr. Tony Weller and the rotundity of his form as he received his guests that evening; his rubicund face glowed with pride, and rouge, as he introduced his son "Samivel," who cannot be said to have been the exact "himself" of his respected sire, but whose careful dress and matchless elegance of manner did great credit to the training he had received under the paternal roof and that of his master, Mr. Pickwick. Mrs. Weller was unable to attend, having a "priority" engagement with the "Shepherd," but Mrs. Jarley being in the neighborhood with her waxworks, volunteered to act as hostess.

As the big drum and tambourines were temporarily out of order, owing to the damp weather, and the barrel organ had caught cold in its pipes, the musical performances were with a piano and violin. In the manipulation of the former Mrs. Jarley demonstrated so remarkable a proficiency as to lead one to suspect that she intended to introduce musical performances of a high order as part of her show. The "fingers" were wound up so actively by her boy George that the spectators were much attracted by them. A melancholy look upon the expressive features of Mr. Tracy Tupman, during his brilliant performance upon the violin, suggested thoughts of his lost love Rachel, while ever and anon a wild glare around the room from his eyes would have melted the "Fat Boy" several pounds if he had been there.

Little Nell was in attendance upon the wax works, and related the history of the amiable husband who tickled his wives to death, with simple pathos. Barnaby Rudge, with new ribbons and entirely new outfit, carried his basket, as usual, upon his shoulders. The faithful locksmith Gabriel, and the pretty Dolly Varden, were his guardians from the "shadowy people," who, rather more substantial than visions, encircled him.

Something had turned up for Mr. Micawber, for he never looked so blooming before, and Mrs. Micawber was detained at home by the serious illness of the twins. It was impressive to watch the meeting of the noble Micawber with Mr. Uriah Heep, who, "unlike" as ever, pressed forward to shake him by the hand.

Mr. Dick Swiveller, escorting the "Marchioness," appeared at a late hour, and said that he was only recently aware that his dear friend Mrs. Jarley was about to receive, as the messenger had given four or five knocks at his door and had omitted to sneeze, so that he did not know whether or not he had interested motives for wishing to know if he was at home.

A more charming and effective courtship than that of Beadle Bumble and Mrs. Corney could not have been witnessed. The manner in which the stately beadle clasped the plump waist of the charming widow suggested the thought that he might have had previous experience at such tender endearments.

It was in better taste, nay, the best, for Mr. Pickwick to absent himself from the court room during the address of the learned Sergeant Buzfuz. Mr. Winkle and Mr. Snodgrass were also very properly absent, but Mr. Tupman cast a glance of apprehension now and then towards the witness stand. It was not needful, however, to introduce evidence, for the audience were fully convinced by the learned counsel of the outrageous conduct of Mr. Pickwick toward the Widow Bardell and her son, Master Bardell, who were present and affected to tears during that splendid effort, especially during that burst of eloquence in which the orator depicts the effect on the mind when alley lore and commonplaces have no effect upon the spirits of the young. Mr. Sam Weller was

not called to the stand, or he would have, perhaps, modified the effect of the learned Sergeant's address. It is understood that the reply of the counsel for the defence is reserved for the next term of court.

Lady Dedlock, owing to illness, was unable to attend, greatly to the regret of her many friends.

Mr. Mantlin, looking as handsome as ever, lounged in his usual graceful manner.

Capt. Bunaby looked as natural as life.

The "Markis o' Granby" being a fine old inn, in which open house is kept at all times, especially when the "Governor" is in, the guests were in no hurry to disperse, but enjoyed its hospitalities to a late hour. Notwithstanding the apprehension that Mrs. Weller, with the Shepherd, might return at any time, this did not disturb the serenity of Mr. Tony Weller in the least, and were that red-nosed party to have made his appearance Mr. Weller, being "on hospitable thoughts intent," would have treated him with the same urbanity as he did his other guests. At last "Samivel," after an ineffectual search for the "Mulberry Man," departed, and shortly afterward the guests faded like shadows in the twilight and were seen no more.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ARMY LIFE AT FORT MEADE.

FORT MEADE, D. T., March 8, 1882.

It was said by a distinguished general officer "that Fort Meade is the post most deficient in nearly all good things."

As the general has never honored Fort Meade with his presence, this knowledge could not have been derived from a personal observation. We would be very glad to have an opportunity of changing his impressions regarding the good things which he undoubtedly believes Fort Meade is so destitute of. We think "our lines have fallen in pleasant places," and that for "good things" there is no post on the frontier can excel us. The Government has provided fine, large houses, with Mansard roofs and large plate glass windows, for the comfort of the officers; for the men, clean, comfortable barracks; the animals, warm, commodious stables; and the laundresses, snug little cottages. We have a spacious hospital for the comfort of the sick, a well-arranged library, stocked with books and papers; a good school, under the able management of our much esteemed chaplain; a large hop room, where we while away many of the long winter evenings "in tripping the light fantastic toe." The companies have the finest gardens in Dakota, which yield annually an abundance of all the choicest "legumes." We have the best wood, the clearest water, furnished from the extensive water works recently erected at a large expense, the handsomest location for a military post, healthy, cool in summer; we have beautiful scenery surrounding the post; in our front lies the famous old Butte, 7,680 feet above the level of the sea, skirted on the east side by a beautiful valley, with a clear, handsome stream running through it, and all settled up by sturdy farmers; on the east and south sides by the cheery, picturesque scenery of the Black Hills, with handsome pine groves, where merry birds sing their sweet songs in summer; we have a large, extensive saw-mill, that furnishes us with the best of lumber; we are within a few miles of Deadwood, affording us a good market, with all the luxuries of life, and within our own domain we have the largest traders' store in the Army, stocked with the market's best; we are in telegraphic communication with the entire world, telephonic communication with all the neighboring towns, mail coaches passing to and fro, daily; under erection a large theatre and hall for the pleasure and benefit of the enlisted men, and also a theatre to be added to our hop room for dramatic entertainments for the officers. What haven't we got that tends to make a soldier's life contented and happy on the distant prairie? Why, only one thing, viz.: "Strikers." That's positively forbidden here. We black our own boots and brush our own clothes.

Even more, we have good soldiers, good officers, and lots of charming ladies, a good band of music, and a paymaster stationed here to pay the post expressly; and, more than all, we have the most genial commanding officer in the Army, not excepting one, Major Edward Ball, of the 7th Cav., well known to the entire Army.

Now, in addition to all these things, we have frequent hops, Germans, dinners, receptions, and card parties.

You should have attended the happiest of gatherings, "a Christmas tree" laden with handsome presents, which was presented by old Santa Claus coming down the chimney, which was skillfully erected in one corner of the hop room expressly for the occasion. The cost of this pleasing entertainment was borne by our popular paymaster, Col. J. P. Willard, a great favorite with all, both old and young.

Lent was never more unwelcome than this year by any community. Although weary and worn, we are still reluctant to stop the stream of gaiety, even for a short time.

There has been no more social event during the season than the complimentary hop recently given by the officers of the 7th Cav.

The hop room was tastefully decorated by the committee, draped with the national colors, with brilliant stars and other appropriate devices made of glittering sabres. The guests were welcomed by Major Ball and his esteemed wife. The supper tables groaned beneath the rich, luxurious viands with which they were laden. Dancing was the especial pastime, and was continued to a late, or rather early, hour. After supper the German was danced, and led by the gayest of all "dragoons," Lieut. Sickel, ably assisted by Mrs. Capt. Gibson.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Major Ball, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Chaplain Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Capt. Moylan, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Lieut. Baldwin, Mrs. De Rudie, Miss De Rudie, of the 7th Cav., Mrs. Capt. Grey and Miss Grey, Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Lieut. Loughborough, of 25th Inf., Mrs. Packard and Mrs. Potter, of Chicago, and Mrs. Fanshawe, of New York.

The officers appeared in full uniform and consisted of Major Ball, Col. Willard, paymaster, Chaplain Wilson, Drs. Wilson, Wyeth, and Freeman, Capt. Daley, Moylan, Jackson, and Gibson, Lieuts. Varnum, McCormick, Sickel, Spilman, De Rudie, and Wilcox, of the 7th Cav.; Capt. French, Courtney, Gray, Lieuts. Ord, Edwards, Devol, Leonhauser, Loughborough, Scott, and Reed, of the 25th Inf.; Messrs. Spilman, Packard, Fanshawe, Wittenmangh, and several gentlemen and ladies from Deadwood.

In a few months we expect to have the Hdqrs. of the 7th Cav. transferred from Fort Lincoln to Meade, with our popular Regt. Comdr., Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, accompanied by our Regt. Adj., Lieut. Wilkinson, and the Regt. Q. M., Lieut. Harp, all of which will be a charming addition to our military society.

There are several railroads pointing towards the Black Hills, and we are in hopes the wealthy bondholders will vote them all extended by another season to our post, so that it will enable our Eastern friends to make us frequent visits, and share with us the pleasant life and the "good things" we find at Fort Meade.

SQUIRE.

Gloom has settled upon the Army, for as General Mackenzie says in a circular of March 10, "it has been decided that the sale of mineral oil to enlisted men is prohibited."



## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Missouri.**—The Leavenworth Times, of March 5, says: Lieutenant W. E. Wilder, of the 4th Cavalry, is at the fort, the guest of Lieutenant Charles Dodge, jr., of the 24th Infantry, on his way to his station at Fort Union, New Mexico, after having enjoyed a three months' leave in the East. Lieutenant Thibault is in charge of the military prison during Captain Blunt's absence. The officers of the post will give a German on Thursday evening, at the hop room, to be led by Lieutenant George D. Wallace, of the 7th Cavalry. Lieutenant Lord, regimental quartermaster, is absent on sick leave, in Washington, and Lieutenant Reynolds, of Co. H, 20th Infantry, is acting regimental quartermaster. The members of the 20th, stationed at the fort, are better satisfied here, in several respects, than they were at Fort Brown, Texas. The five senior officers next to Colonel Otis, at the fort, Majors Upham and Poland, and Captains Williston, Young and Tolman, have been busily engaged examining and classifying the officers under instruction at the school of application preparatory to the formation of classes. As soon as this examination is concluded and the classes formed, which will be in a few days, the regular course of instruction, as recited in General Sherman's order, will be taken up. Up to a few weeks ago the students have been reciting in tactics, and have also been given practical instruction, such as drill. As well as being scholars the students of the school of application will take their turn in the regular routine duties of the post, on Court-martial, boards of survey, company drill, etc. The Leavenworth Times of March 11 says: The regular Friday evening hop passed off pleasantly last night. The German, Thursday evening, was the most pleasant of any during the season. Private Loftus, 8th Cavalry, who met such a horrible death by being run over by the cars, was buried in the National cemetery, at the fort, yesterday, the band, the company to which he belonged, and its officers attending the funeral. The riderless horse was also in the cortege, with reversed boots. The band of the 20th Infantry will give a ball, on St. Patrick's day, at Fort Leavenworth Hotel. Israel LaMontaine, Fred. D. Ranney, and William W. Wilson are the committee.

**Division of the Pacific.**—The San Francisco Daily Report says: Captain Whitney, 8th Infantry, goes to San Diego. Lieutenant Wallace Mott, 8th Infantry, has been appointed regimental quartermaster, vice Bailey, appointed adjutant. It is hoped and confidently expected that an Army officer, one of the most popularly known here, will soon receive a very prominent promotion. Lieutenant C. M. Bailey, regimental quartermaster, 8th Infantry, has been appointed adjutant, vice Whitney, promoted to be captain. Lieutenant W. L. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, has been made 1st lieutenant of Co. I, vice Mott, appointed regimental quartermaster. Captain Charles Hawkins, 2d Infantry, who is awaiting retirement, has been ordered to Angel Island for such light duties as he is able to perform. Major Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry, has been appointed Judge Advocate, Department of California.

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Lakeside Leader, Fort Coeur d'Alene, of Feb. 25, says: A letter was received here a few days ago from Corporal Sanders, formerly of this post, stationed at Benicia Barracks, Cal., relating the particulars of the death of John Yandell, Co. B, 8th Infantry, which occurred in Arizona during the late Indian troubles. "Johnnie" Yandell, as he was familiarly called, was on detached service, with two men, repairing a line of telegraph, when they were attacked by Indians. The two men with Yandell were killed by the first volley, as was also Yandell's horse. The horse was used as a breastwork by the brave boy, and he fired eighty rounds of ammunition and was shot ten times before he died. The bodies of the other two men were hacked to pieces after death, but his was not molested. The bodies of the men were found by a detachment of their company about an hour after the fight. Private Yandell was formerly a sergeant in Co. I, of the 2d Infantry, stationed at this post, and had many friends here.

A Camp Spokane letter, of Feb. 12, to the Leader, says: Since my last communication there have been many "gatherings" at the quarters of the officers—some formal and many informal. Drs. Moffatt and Cabanis gave a "party" a few weeks since which was attended by all of the ladies and gentlemen of the garrison. Lieuts. Van Liew and Foltz also gave one, which was a formal one and a success throughout. A few days since Mrs. Riley, Turner gave a very pleasant entertainment, and all seemed to enter heartily into the spirit which should prevail at an isolated post, where the few who are thrown together are entirely dependent on one another for social and intellectual pleasures. On the 9th of this month, the 19th anniversary of their marriage, Major and Mrs. Leslie Smith invited the ladies and gentlemen to their house to aid in celebrating the day. The officers were attired in their brilliant uniforms, and the ladies were tastefully and becomingly dressed.

The Vancouver Independent, of March 2, says: Lieut. John M. Ross, Q. M., 21st Infantry, has gone to San Francisco, having in charge a party of military convicts. Lieut. Fred Schwatka, aide-de-camp, has been granted a month's leave, and has gone eastward from San Francisco. The department commander, accompanied by Lieut. Long, A. D. C., left here on Monday, en route to Fort Townsend, Canby, and Stevens. They will probably be absent a week or ten days. The Boise City Statesman says: Strong opposition to the restoration of Capt. T. Riley is being developed among the officers now serving in this military department, and very strong documentary evidence is being prepared to forward to Washington to defeat the bill for Riley's restoration.

**Department of Arizona.**—The remnants of the band of Modoc Indians transferred several years ago, after the murder of Gen. Canby, from Oregon to the Indian Territory, are said to be now among the quietest and most industrious in that country. There are only about a hundred left, but they cultivate 300 acres of land, have established schools, and are thriving generally.

**Department of the Platte.**—A labor riot, similar, but less in extent, to the great labor riots of 1877, has been in progress this and last week at Omaha, Neb., but at latest accounts the firm action of the civil and military authorities had had due effect and the trouble was subsiding. Governor Nance, of Nebraska, with commendable promptness and energy, ordered to Omaha several companies of Militia and corresponded with the President of the U. S. and the Nebraska Senators at Washington in regard to the use of U. S. troops in case the emergency should demand it. General Sheridan and Crook, under directions from Washington, took prompt measures to reinforce the garrison of Fort Omaha, but so far the Regular Army has had but little to do with the troubles, and it is needless to say that except the exigency demands it, and all preliminary legal requirements are observed, this civil duty will be cheerfully let alone by it. The Governor and his Militia seem fully able to cope with the rioters, and we trust that in a few days Omaha will have resumed its normal quietude.

## NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

OFFICERS nominated March 14, 1882, for promotion, etc., in the Army of the United States:

## Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut.-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, March 10, 1882, vice Ingalls, appointed Quartermaster-General.

Major Richard N. Batchelder, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, March 10, 1882, vice Saxton, promoted.

Captain Edward B. Grimes, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, March 10, 1882, vice Batchelder, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles Bird, 23d U. S. Infantry, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, vice Grimes, promoted.

## Medical Department.

Capt. Chas. Smart, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon, vice Frantz, deceased.

## First Artillery.

Captain Edward C. Bainbridge, 5th Artillery, to be Major, March 6, 1882, vice Lorain, deceased.

## Fifth Artillery.

1st Lieut. Charles Morris, to be Captain, March 6, 1882, vice Bainbridge, promoted to the 1st Artillery.

2d Lieut. William H. Coffin, to be 1st Lieut., March 6, 1882, vice Morris, promoted.

## Eighth Infantry.

2d Lieut. William L. Pitcher, to be 1st Lieut., vice Mott, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

MARCH 15.—The leave for one year granted 2d Lieutenant Samuel C. Robertson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, by Special Orders of August, 1881, is revoked.

MARCH 17.—The leave of absence of Captain George F. Price, 5th U. S. Cavalry is extended two months.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE bill, H. R. 5040, "making appropriation for support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes," was reported in the House, March 13, by Mr. Butterworth, from the Committee on Appropriations, read twice, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The general appropriations are as follows:

Commanding general's office.....	\$2 500
Recruiting service.....	102,000
Contingent expenses, Adj.-Gen.'s Dept.....	3,000
Signal Service.....	10,500
Pay Dept.....	12,247,193
Subsistence Dept.....	2,300,000
Quartermaster's Dept.....	3,500,000
Purchase of horses.....	220,000
Incidental expenses.....	1,000 000
Transportation of the Army, etc.....	4,164,000
"    due Land Grant roads.....	125 000
Hire of quarters, etc.....	880,000
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	75,000
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	1,400,000
Contingent expenses of Army.....	40,000
Medical Dept.....	200,000
Medical museum and Surg.-Gen.'s office.....	7,500
Engineer battalion (including \$5,000 for photographic laboratory).....	10,000
Current expenses at arsenals.....	110,000
Metallic ammunition for small arms.....	100,000
Materials for target practice.....	100,000
Preserving new ordnance stores.....	20,000
Mounting and dismounting guns, etc.....	30,000
Purchase and manufacture ordnance stores.....	125,000
Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery equipments.....	125,000
For powder depot.....	100,000
For manufacture of arms at National armories.....	400,000
United States testing machine.....	10,000
Total amount recommended in this bill.....	\$27,406,698 00
Amount of estimates for 1883.....	29,237,386 67
Amount appropriated by last law for 1882.....	26,637,800 00

The bill contains the following general legislation:

And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; and thereafter there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men in the Army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to prevent enlistments for the Signal Service, which shall hereafter be maintained as now organized and as provided by law, with a force of enlisted men not exceeding 500.

Provided, That the allowance for commutation of quarters to the Lieutenant-General of the Army shall be \$100 per month; and for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps serving in the Arctic regions, the same in amount as though they were serving in Washington, D. C.; And provided further, That on and after the passage of this act all officers in the Army who are over 62 years of age shall be placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

Provided, That to the cost of all subsistence stores sold to officers and men, except tobacco, as provided for in section 1149 of the Revised Statutes, ten per centum shall be added to cover wastage, transportation, and other incidental charges, save that subsistence stores may be sold to companies, detachments, and hospitals at cost prices, not including cost of transportation, upon the certificate of an officer commanding a company or detachment, or in charge of a hospital, that the supplies are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, or hospital; And provided further, That the cost price of each article shall be understood in all cases of sales to be the invoice price of the last lot of that variety of article received by the officer by whom the sale is made; And provided further, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," and acts amendatory thereof. And all

claims being prosecuted under said act, and acts amendatory thereof, and which are now pending and undetermined in the Quartermaster-General's Department or in the Commissary-General's Department, shall be, with the papers on file and appertaining to such claims, transferred to the Court of Claims, and, subject to the restrictions herein, said court shall, according to the rules and practice thereof, hear and determine said claims the same as if they had been originally prosecuted in said court. But nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize said court to find in favor of any claimant except upon proof of all the facts required to be established by said act, and acts amendatory thereof; nor shall this provision be so construed as to confer upon said court jurisdiction to hear and determine any claim or claims which the Quartermaster-General or Commissary-General is not now by law authorized to hear and determine under said act; nor shall any claim determined by the Quartermaster-General or Commissary-General before the transfer provided for herein be made reopened or reheard by said court.

Provided, That there shall be no discrimination in the issue of forage against officers serving east of the Mississippi River, provided they are required by law to be mounted, and actually keep and own their animals.

Under the heading of incidental expenses is the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the foregoing sum shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," and acts amendatory thereof.

The clause appropriating for transportation by land grant railroads is as follows:

For the payment for Army transportation lawfully due such land grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid until a final judicial decision shall be had in respect of each case in dispute, \$125,000: Provided, That such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services.

The closing sections of the bill are as follows:

For powder depot: For grading grounds, erecting magazines, and other necessary buildings, and all expenses incident thereto, \$100,000. And the act entitled "An act making appropriations for acquiring sites and the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier," approved April 16, 1880, be amended by striking out the words "on or near the Rio Grande frontier as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the adequate protection thereof," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the State of Texas as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the adequate protection of the Rio Grande frontier."

For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$400,000: Provided, That not more than \$50,000 of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns, to be selected by the board of officers heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War.

For caring for, preserving, using, and operating the United States testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal, \$10,000: Provided, That the tests of iron and steel, and other materials for industrial purposes, shall be continued during the next fiscal year, and report thereof shall be made to Congress.

Sec. 2. That all officers, agents, or other persons receiving public moneys appropriated by this act shall account for the disbursement thereof according to the several and distinct items of appropriation herein expressed.

## RESTORING DISMISSED OFFICERS.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Senate from 300 Naval officers—line and staff—of every grade, commencing with Rear Admiral Ammen, protesting against the reversal of the decisions of Courts martial by Congress. They declare this works infinite prejudice to the Navy, weakening discipline, and discouraging the meritorious. They show the perils to human life which result from restoring officers dismissed for drunkenness. "Reform," they say, "however specious its appearance on shore, under the restraining influences of family, friends, and hopes of restoration through personal solicitation, proves generally allusive at sea, under the peculiar temptations of alternate monotony and fierce excitement in a naval career. The good fellowship of mess-life has seductive influences that peculiarly strain a weak character and shatter the fairest shore-promises of amendment."

Such restrictions would not be tolerated in the railway or steamboat service, and the peril to human life and national reputation resulting from it is infinitely greater on a ship of war. They say: "In view of the great detriment done to the naval service by restoring officers once deliberately discharged or forcibly relieved for causes militating against discipline, and of the grave injury to meritorious men who see a near promotion vanish away, that incompetency may be restored and advanced at the solicitation of friends, the undersigned petition for consideration. Many of us are officers whose position cannot be affected by the restoration of those to whose restoration we thus, on public grounds, earnestly object. Others of us equally devoted to a service to which we have given our best endeavors, and to which we are bound by the strongest ties of love and honor that exist among men, feel that an unmerited favor to one unworthy ex-officer is an undeserved injury to many who have not received reproach. All of us alike deplore the detriment to the discipline of the Navy in all its grades, and earnestly entreat the consideration of Congress to our petition. If the sentiment of compassion, which has already had full sway in preventing trial and mitigating punishment, is to be invoked at all where the great public service is at stake, we entertain the compassion in behalf of the meritorious and innocent whose lives and honor are at the mercy of a drunkard in command."

THE Japanese newspapers state that the *Hiyekan*, iron sheathed corvette, one of the three constructed by Sir E. J. Reed, on her return voyage from Persia, where she had been on a special mission, showed signs of deterioration, supposed to be due to defective construction.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*Iron-clads* are indicated by a star (\*); *a. s.* stands for Asiatic station; *e. s.*, European station; *n. a. s.*, North Atlantic station; *p. s.*, Pacific station; *s. a. s.*, South Atlantic station; *s. s.*, special service.

## Cruisers.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (*p. s.*), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, Jan. 25.  
**ALASKA**, 3d rate, 12 guns (*p. s.*), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Valparaiso, Jan. 19.

**ALERT**, 3d rate, (*a. s.*) 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. Left Cochinchina, Jan. 25, for Bangkok.  
**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (*n. a. s.*), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left Norfolk, Feb. 22, for a cruise in the West Indies.

**ASHUELOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (*a. s.*), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Tientsin for the winter.  
**BROOKLYN**, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, Feb. 4. To leave in a few days for Straits of Magellan and the Falkland Islands.

**U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN**,  
MONTVIDEO, URUGUAY, Jan. 30, 1882.

Squadron Order No. 3.

Having transferred my flag to the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, I announce to the squadron the following officers as composing the personal and general staff:

**Personal Staff**.—Capt. A. W. Weaver, Chief of Staff; Lieut. W. H. Beshler, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief; Midshipman John Hood, Aid to Commander-in-Chief.  
**General Staff**.—Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank, Fleet Surgeon; Paymaster W. Goldsborough, Fleet Paymaster; Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, Fleet Engineer; Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., Fleet Marine Officer.

J. H. Spotts, Rear-Admiral,  
Commanding U. S. Naval Force, S. A. Station.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, 4 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. W. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Port Royal, March 1, for a cruise in the West Indies.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. H. McCormick. Commander A. H. McCormick writes to Capt. J. G. Walker from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Feb. 16, as follows: "I have the honor to report arrival at this place at 2 p. m. Feb. 14, after a run of three days from Funchal, Madeira, the passage having been made under sail, with the exception of leaving and entering port. When the engines were started off this harbor the two stud bolts connecting the brasses on the crank pin of the low pressure cylinder broke short off without assignable cause, causing a delay of six hours. The injury was repaired with the spar studs on board. I shall sail for Porto Praga on the morning of the 18th. The health of the ship is good."

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Funchal, Jan. 30.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**KANSAS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (*n. a. s.*), Comdr. G. B. White. At New Orleans.

**LAOKEAWANNA**, 2d rate, 11 guns (*p. s.*), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 4.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (*f. s. e. s.*), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 14, and would leave shortly for Joppa, in the Eastern Archipelago.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (*n. a. s.*), Comdr. Silas Terry. At Cape Town.

**MAYFLOWER**, 4th rate.  
At Norfolk. Ready for officers and crew on Feb. 28. Going to the Academy.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (*s. s. lakes*), Comdr. Albert Knuts. At Erie, Pa.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

**MONOCATO**, 3d rate, 6 guns (*f. s. a. s.*), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 13.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, sails, flagship of training squadron, Lieut.-Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**NIPISO**, 3d rate, (*e. s.*) 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seeley. At Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (*a. s.*), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Dec. 24.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 22 guns (*f. s. p. s.*), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Valparaiso, Jan. 28.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Washington. Is ready to sail but probably cannot be gotten over the bar before Monday morning.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (*a. s.*), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. At San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18. Left Norfolk, Feb. 6. Experienced strong southerly winds until the 10th. In lat. 30 deg. N., long. 16 deg. W., and north of San Juan, had a heavy squall, and then strong N. E. trades. Weather very unsettled and threatening all the day. Arrived off San Juan the evening of the 13th, but owing to the thick, stormy weather could not get in until the afternoon of the 14th, when the usual salutes were exchanged. The next day Capt. Matthews called with the Consul upon the Governor General and Port Admiral. Everything quiet and the health of the island excellent. To sail the afternoon of the 18th for Samana. Weather very fine. All well on board.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (*e. s.*), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Left Villefranche, Jan. 26, for a cruise along shore, expecting to return by the middle of April.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Manila, Jan. 2.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (*f. s. a. s.*), Capt. J. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama.

**RODGERS**, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Boston, repairing.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns (*f. s. a. s.*), Cap Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Feb. 4. On Jan. 30 Rear-Admiral Spotts transferred his flag to the *Brooklyn*, taking with him Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank as surgeon of the fleet, and Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., as fleet marine officer. The *Shenandoah* left Feb. 4 for the United States.

**STANDISH**.  
At Norfolk. Ready for officers and crew on Feb. 28. Going to the Academy.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, (*a. s.*) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama, Feb. 12.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (*s. s.*), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Boston, March 15.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (*f. s. n. a. s.*), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Passed Key West, March 8, on the way to New Orleans.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (*n. a. s.*), Captain Richard W. Meade. At Havana, Cuba, March 1.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. En route to Sitka, Alaska.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (*s. s.*), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (*s. s.*), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Pensacola, March 5. Would fill up with coal and provisions and continue the cruise.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (*s. s.*), Lieut. Wm. E. Sewell. Left the Washington Navy-yard at 11 o'clock on Friday, March 17, with members of Congress. Admiral Porter, and other naval officers, for experiments of Weeks' torpedo.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, 2 guns (*s. s.*), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**INTREPID**, torpedo ram, (*s. s.*), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (*p. s.*), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (*n. a. s.*), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (*s. s.*), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (*s. s.*), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate (*s. s.*), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTTÉ**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THOMAS H. BAKER, a watchman at the Naval Academy, died at Annapolis on March 8. Baker had been in the Navy upwards of twenty years, being at one time master-at-arms.

DR. WALTER S. MCNAIRY, who compiles the annual Navy Register, is one of the most accurate men in the public service; a fact with which the newspaper scribe who referred to the many errors in the latest register does not seem to have been familiar. The only error that we can learn of is a transposition of the figures of the sea service credited upon page 145 to 2d Lieut. Denny, Turner, Mercer, Waller, and Gilman, of the Marine Corps, who entered the Service on the 16th of June, 1880. The figures under the column of years, opposite their names, under the heading sea service, belong in the column of months. They are on their first cruise, and the sea service to be credited them on the 1st of January was 7, 6, 4, and 3 months respectively. A correspondent speaking of the credit for service rendered during the war, deducted from the official records of some pay officers, which was referred to the JOURNAL, says: "Without questioning the propriety of the alteration, permit me in answer to your comments to state that this deduction of service was mostly 'sea service,' incurred in the constant presence of the enemy, and at a time when duty was attended with dangers and hardships, of which many of the officers of to-day have had no personal experience; and although this credit has been deducted, from only a few who served as acting assistant paymasters during the war, it is a matter of no little regret, to those from whom it has been taken, as they felt not only a justifiable pride in having the register show the length of their service, but particularly in the credit which accrued to them, in recognition of their services, in the struggle for the preservation of the Union."

THE Secretary of the Navy is indisposed, and was not at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday. Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols acted as Secretary.

CHIEF Engineer George Sewell, U. S. Navy, has forwarded a letter to Congressman J. Hyatt Smith, of the 3d N. Y. District, urging him to offer an amendment to the bill for the construction of iron or steel vessels to form the nucleus of a new Navy. The proposed amendment provides that a sum not exceeding \$250,000 be set aside from the appropriation of ten millions for the purchase of the necessary plant for the construction of iron vessels of war in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and that the largest of the ships which it is proposed to build should be constructed in that yard. Mr. Sewell gave Congressman Smith his reasons, at some length, for suggesting this amendment. Congressman Smith has telegraphed in reply that the suggestions of Engineer Sewell meet his views entirely, and he will act upon them when the bill comes up for discussion in the House.

WITHIN the past ten days two Navy officers have died in New York, and been buried under military escort. At the funeral of Chief Engineer Long, who was interred at Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday last, and at that of Commodore Glasson at Cypress Hill Cemetery on Wednesday, a company of 75 marines from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn Navy-yard, under command of Lieut. Frank D. Webster, constituted the escort. The marching of the men over the long distance, to and from, was superb, and the volley firing over the graves could not be excelled.

THREE of the crew of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, at New Orleans, were thrown into the water March 15 while launching a boat, and one of them, Nicholas Johnson, was drowned.

NAVAL Constructor Samuel H. Pook has presented to the committee room of naval affairs a beautiful model of a steel cruiser, designed by himself two years ago. The vessel is (proposed) to be 350 feet long on the water line, forty-four feet beam, to draw twenty-one feet of water, displace 4,500 tons, and is calculated for a speed of eighteen knots per hour, the design for the engine being that of Passed Assistant Engineer Baird.

Gov. Bigelow has appointed ex-Govs. English and Hubbard, the Hon. Augustus Brandegee, Mayor B. H. Osgood,

of Norwich, and ex-Mayor T. M. Waller, of New London, commissioners to go to Washington to urge upon Congress the advantages of New London as a naval station and the importance of an appropriation for the same.

CIVIL ENGINEER Norman Stratton, on the retired list, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11.

GUNNER David A. Roe has been placed on the retired list.

THE Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, of March 16, says: Orders were received at the Navy-yard from Washington, Monday, to bring the U. S. S. *Plymouth* from the anchorage she has so long occupied in the lower harbor, up to the yard, and on Tuesday she was brought to the yard under the superintendence of Commander Barclay; she arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was moored under the sheers. She was towed up by the U. S. S. *Leyden*, Mate John L. Vennard in charge.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, to special duty in connection with the construction of the new fish commission steamer *Albatross*.

MARCH 14.—Lieutenant Charles W. Christopher, Master Wm. F. Halsey, Ensigns James C. Gillmore, George W. Denfold and Herbert O. Dunn; Midshipman Percival L. Drayton, Chief Engineer G. M. L. Macarty and Assistant Engineer Frank H. Bailey, to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Ensign H. W. Harrison, to the Hydrographic Office. Passed Assistant Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany, to the receiving ship *Passaic* on the 20th of March.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alex. B. Bates, to duty in connection with the Experimental Board.

MARCH 15.—Commodore John H. Upehr, to command the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of April.

Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, to the training ship *New Hampshire* on the 1st of April.

MARCH 16.—Lieutenant-Commander George Talcott to report on the 1st of April for duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, relieving Commander Huntington of that portion of his present duties.

Captain John H. Russell, to special duty at Washington.

MARCH 17.—Chief Engineer Ezra J. Whittaker, to duty in charge of engineers stores at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant Albert Ross, from the training ship *Portsmouth*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Charles Laird has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 6th of February, and has been ordered to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Charles Seymour has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 6th of February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Gunner George Dunn, from the school ship *New Hampshire* on the 11th of March and placed on sick leave.

MARCH 14.—Commander James H. Sands, from special duty on the 31st of March, and ordered to command the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Stockton, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st of March, and ordered as executive of the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Crocker, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Lieutenant Nathan E. Niles, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Master Julius C. Freeman, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Ensign Simon Cook, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Ensign Albert W. Grant, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Surgeon J. W. Ross, from the school ship *St. Mary's*, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Passed Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Passed Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 31st of March, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Assistant Engineer Charles C. Kleckner, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April.

Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Cadet Midshipman Hugh Rodman, from the *Yantic*, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 17.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, from temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to duty in charge of the *Ajax* and other monitors off City Point, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James R. Waggener, from the *Ajax* and other monitors, and ordered to the nautical school ship *St. Mary's*.

## PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Sailmaker John C. Chavalier, from March 17, 1882, and detached from the receiving ship *Colorado* from that date.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 15, 1882:

Charles Cabanis, cadet midshipman, January 19, at Kobe, Japan.

James Berry, seaman, March 4, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

David Lindsey, corporal M. C., December 29, 1881, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*.

Allan Menzies, yeoman, December 29, 1881, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*.

Charles A. Bartlett, passed assistant paymaster, January 29, at Concord, Mass.

Anthony McLaughlin, seaman, February 10, U. S. S. *Lancaster*.

## COMMISSIONED.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from January 18, 1881.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

MARCH 15.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. P. Harris to be a Paymaster from January 18, 1881.

Assistant Paymaster Thos. D. Hoxsey, Jr., to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster from January 18, 1881.



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### DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

#### TYLER CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United  
States, delivered on Monday, in the case of *United  
States, appellant, v. Richard W. Tyler*, sets at rest a  
question of vast pecuniary importance to a large class  
of Army officers, and settles it, we are glad to say,  
on the side of justice.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Justice Miller  
went over ground now familiar to our readers. The  
Court of Claims had decided, as is well known, in  
favor of Capt. Tyler. The question presented, there-  
fore, said Justice Miller, was whether the appellee  
who, on Dec. 15, 1870, was retired from the Army with  
the rank of captain on account of wounds received in  
battle, is entitled to the benefit of the statute which in-  
creases the pay of officers by 10 per cent. for every  
period of five years' service. In deciding this question  
the court says that the law under which these officers  
are retired does not require their consent, nor does it  
require that the order for their retirement shall be  
based upon any absolute incapacity for further service.  
It may be based upon age, which, being fixed at  
minimum of 63 years, by no means implies such in-  
capacity. It may be based upon wounds received in  
battle, but the person retired for this cause may, for  
many purposes, be a very useful officer. The provision  
of the statute and the uniform treatment of these offi-  
cers are conformable to this idea, and necessarily imply  
that, while not required to perform full service, they

are a part of the Army, and may be assigned to such  
duty as the laws and regulations permit. Section 1094  
of the revision designates specifically, by a catalogue of  
28 items, of what the Army of the United States con-  
sists. The twenty-seventh item of this enumeration  
specifies "the officers of the Army on the retired list."  
They are, then, by law a part of the Army. Section  
1256 enacts that "officers retired from active service  
shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on  
which they may be retired. They shall continue to be  
borne on the Army Register, and shall be subject to the  
rules and Articles of War and to trial by General Court-  
martial for any breach thereof." Section 1259 declares  
that they may be assigned to duty at the Soldiers'  
Home, and section 1260, that they may be detailed to  
serve as professors in any college. It is, in the opinion  
of this court, impossible to hold that men who are  
by statute declared to be a part of the Army, who  
may wear its uniform, whose names shall be borne  
upon its register, who may be assigned by their  
superior officers to specified duties by detail as other  
officers are, who are subject to the rules and articles of  
war, and may be tried, not by a jury as other citizens  
are, but by a military court-martial for any breach of  
those rules, and also may finally be dismissed on such  
trial from the service in disgrace, are still not in the  
military service. If Congress chose to provide for their  
qualified relief from active service and for a diminished  
compensation, it did not discharge them from their  
other obligations as part of the Army, and if because they  
were not required to do full service thereafter, their  
compensation was diminished by the statute 25 per  
cent., that is no reason why the accounting officers  
should add a further limitation of pay not found in any  
statute. This court is of the opinion, therefore, that  
retired officers are in the military service of the Gov-  
ernment, and that the increased pay of 10 per centum  
for each five years' service applies to the years passed  
in the same, after retirement as well as before. This  
court also holds that the words "current yearly pay"  
in section 1262 require that when the increased pay for  
any period of five years is to begin the 10 per centum  
must be counted on the regular salary, added to its in-  
crease by every previous period of five years, so that  
the original salary of the rank and any additions of 10  
per cent. previously earned for periods of five years  
constitute the current yearly pay on which each 10 per  
centum is to be calculated. The judgment of the Court  
of Claims is therefore affirmed.

As this decision settles the question, it will be un-  
necessary to repeat the judgment of Judge Richardson,  
in the court below, which is here confirmed. It will be  
found, however, in full in the JOURNAL of March 12,  
1881. Under the decision Captain Tyler, then the  
plaintiff, had judgment entered in his favor for the sum  
of \$1,203.14. We know of cases in which this amount  
of valid claim for back pay is greatly surpassed, up-  
wards of four thousand dollars being due in individual  
cases, besides many hundred dollars increase in future  
annual retired pay. The importance of this decision,  
therefore, to at least 300 officers now, and many others  
hereafter, cannot be questioned.

A few weeks after Judge Richardson's decision was  
read, Captain Tyler issued a circular stating the way in  
which claims could be made up, saying: "Under this  
decision benefits accrue to officers who have, since the  
passage of the act of July 15, 1870 (fixing salaries),  
been entitled to more than one and less than four ac-  
cumulations of longevity pay, or who have, since that  
time, been entitled to more yearly pay than the bare  
salary of the grade, on account of staff or other special  
duties to which extra pay attaches: The decision of the  
court being that the ten per cent. increase should have  
been computed on all the extra allowances of yearly pay,  
including previous accumulations of longevity pay, as well  
as the salary of the grade for the time being. The statute  
allows ten per cent. increase upon the current yearly  
pay, with a proviso limiting such increase to 40 per  
cent. on the pay of the grade; hence, the fourth accu-  
ment is computed at 40 per cent. on the bare salary of  
the grade. In making up the petition you will first  
state, as concisely as possible, the date of original entry  
into service—whether by enlistment or appointment,  
and your service in all the different grades, with dates  
of beginning and termination of same; also the charac-  
ter, beginning, and duration of any assignments or  
duties to which extra pay attaches, upon which you  
claim the 10 per cent.—and state the amount of your  
claim computed as indicated above, and as is clearly  
set forth in the decision. Should you state the amount  
of your claim erroneously it will be corrected in the  
adjustment. . . . As those officers who have been  
more recently retired may be entitled to benefits which  
accrued while in active service, I deem it proper not to  
expunge that portion which relates to active service.



In computing length of service, you will, of course, include time on the retired list, and since June 18, 1878, you will include all previous enlisted service. The decision in my case determines all; hence nothing remains to be done in the other cases but to adjust the account and state the amount for which judgment is to be entered."

As an illustration of the methods of computation we may print the following communication, received since beginning the present article:

NEW YORK, March 16, 1882.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Referring to our conversation of this morning about the recent Supreme Court decision, I thought it might not be a bad idea to send you a statement of my claim and of the method of computation which I have adopted.

I received a commission in the Volunteer Service in the early part of 1863—April 15. After serving with my regiment for 10 months and 24 days, until March 9, 1864, I resigned, and enlisted in the Regular Service on May 30, 1864, having been out of the Service from March 9 until May 30—two months and 21 days.

I served as an enlisted man from May 30 until October 20, 1864, when I received a commission as 2d lieutenant of Infantry, and subsequently a 1st lieutenant's commission bearing the same date. I was retired in 1867.

Had I remained on the active list (as the law then stood no allowance being made for service in the volunteer forces) my first increase of 10 per cent. would have begun on October 20, 1869, five years from the date of my first commission in the Regular Service.

At that time, and until July 1, 1870, when the salary bill went into effect, \$9 per month was, I believe, allowed as a longevity ration to 1st lieutenants of infantry, the present system of percentages having its origin in that bill. I am, therefore, clearly entitled to \$9 per month from Oct. 20, 1864, until July 1, 1870, when the new system was inaugurated. For the balance of the second five years of service, or from July 1, 1870, until October 20, 1874, I am entitled to receive an increase of 10 per cent. on \$1,125, my yearly pay.

On October 20, 1874, after ten years of service, I became entitled to a second increase of 10 per cent. of my current yearly pay. My current yearly pay at that time was \$1,125 plus 10 per cent., \$1,237.50, making \$1,377.50, which therefore became my current yearly pay for the next term of five years.

On June 18, 1878, however, by act of Congress, chap. 263 of that year, sec. 7, it was provided as follows:

That on and after the passage of this act all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the volunteer forces during the war of the Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the Army of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, shall be, and are hereby, credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and as enlisted men in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement. And the retired list shall hereafter be limited to four hundred, in lieu of the number now fixed by law.

I had, it will be remembered, entered the volunteer service originally in 1863, April 15, and had, with the exception of two months and twenty-one days (from March 9 until May 30, 1864), served continuously until October 20, 1864, when I received my commission. If, therefore, instead of fixing April 15, 1863, as the time of my original entry in the service, I fix July 6 of the same year (two months and twenty-one days later), I got a date from which to begin to compute, under the act of 1878.

It is thus evident that under chap. 263 of this act I am authorized to begin my third ten per cent. increase on July 6, 1878 (after 15 years of consecutive service). Instead, therefore, of computing ten per cent. upon the current yearly pay for the whole of the second period of five years, viz.: from Oct. 20, 1874, until Oct. 20, 1879, I compute at that rate up to July 6, 1878, only, at which date I had (under the act of that year) served fifteen years consecutively, and became, as we have seen, entitled to the third ten per cent. increase on my then current yearly pay, viz.: \$1,377.50, plus ten per cent., or \$151.25, making \$1,528.75, the current pay for the five years from July 6, 1878, until July 6, 1883.

The foregoing we understand to be the correct mode of computing the retired pay. On the other hand, some officers are computing first the pay which they would have had in their active grade, had they remained in it, and taking three-fourths of it, in any given period of five years, for their retired pay. Hence, a colonel dating from the increase of the Army in 1861, who retired Dec. 11, 1870, figures in this way: His first five years' of service, from May 14, 1861, to May 14, 1866, give him \$3,500 a year. His second five years, i. e., to May 14, 1871, add \$350 a year for longevity, making the total \$3,850 a year. But on the latter part of this term, after Dec. 11, 1870, his retired pay comes in, at the rate of \$2,887.50 a year.

His third five years, to May 14, 1876, if on the active list, would have brought him \$885 added to the \$3,850, or \$4,735, and hence, under the three-fourths' rule, \$3,551.25 on the retired list. But, in reality, longevity not then being held to apply, he only got \$2,887.50, the old previous rate, making a difference of \$888.75 each year, or \$1,443.75 for the five years. His fourth five years, to May 14, 1881, would have given him, on the active list, \$4,235 plus \$423.50, or \$4,658.50, save for the limit of a colonel's possible pay, by statute, to \$4,500. So, on the latter basis, his retired pay would be \$3,375, whereas he only received \$2,887.50, as before, making \$487.50 a year due him, or \$2,487.50 for the five years ending May 14, 1881. These totals give him \$3,881.25, up to May 14 of last year. And up to the present time, or say, March 14, he would have \$406.80 additional, making \$4,287.55, provided his mode of computation were accurate, which we do not understand it to be.

We are not certain that the computations will be found as easy for all officers as may be imagined. If our readers will turn to the JOURNAL of April 16, 1881, they will find a correspondent, pointing out three

possible ways of computation under the Decision of the Court of Claims. But the brief of Capt. Tyler distinctly shows that he claims the ten per cent. longevity on his pay when retired, and then ten per cent. on the amount thus increased, and so on, instead of first reckoning his pay to be what it might have been with longevity, at successive periods, had he remained on the active list, and then finding three-fourths of that.

We have dwelt upon the matter of computing the pay of officers on the retired list, as the computation of the increased pay allowed to officers, on the active list, under the interpretation given by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court to the term "current yearly pay" is more simple.

#### MILEAGE FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday decided the case of The United States, appellant, v. William G. Temple. This was a suit brought by Commodore Temple in the Court of Claims, to recover mileage at the rate of 8 cents per mile for the distance travelled by him while on Government business in foreign waters and in foreign ships. His claim sets forth that the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, instead of allowing him 8 cents per mile as provided by statute, restricted him upon a final settlement to the amount of his actual expenses. This court is of opinion that the statute and the finding of the Court of Claims leave little room for controversy. The law as it stood when the travel was performed was explicit, and is not open to construction. There is in it no warrant for the distinction made by the accounting officers of the Treasury between travel at sea and travel on land within the limits of the United States. To hold that for one class of travel he shall have 8 cents per mile, and for the other only his actual expenses, is to make the law and not to construe it. The law is as plain and unambiguous as language can make it: it must be given its natural and obvious meaning, and thus interpreted it leaves the plaintiff in error no ground to stand on. Judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of Commodore Temple is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Woods.

The question raised was whether the act of 1876 allows of mileage for travel outside of the United States. The Court of Claims (14 Court of Claims R., 377) decided the question in favor of the plaintiff, Temple, and rendered judgment in his behalf for \$704.97, and the defendant appealed. The statute which constitutes the contract or creates the debt of the United States is in these words: "And so much of the act of June 16, 1874, . . . as provides that only actual travelling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States while engaged on public business, as is applicable to officers of the Navy so engaged, is hereby repealed, and the sum of eight cents per mile shall be allowed such officers while so engaged, in lieu of their actual expenses." Act of June 30, 1876, ch. 159, 19 Stat. L., 65.

It appears that under an act of 1835, similar in terms to the present act but repealed in 1874, the usage of the Navy Department was not to allow mileage to Navy officers travelling out of the United States. The cheapening of ocean travel in the last few years makes it probable that many officers who travelled under the act of 1835, preferred the construction given to it by the Department. That construction was in their interest, and they acquiesced in it from self-interest.

But this usage, the Supreme Court holds, does not make law. Hence, all officers are entitled to the difference between the amount actually paid them for travelling expenses while journeying on duty beyond the United States, since June 30, 1876, and mileage for the distance travelled at eight cents a mile. This case arises under the act of 1876. The act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat., 755), after giving certain pay, etc., to officers of the Navy, provided that this should be all to which they should be entitled, "except for travelling expenses when under orders, for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed."

Notwithstanding this plain wording of the law, however, the accounting officers assumed the responsibility of refusing the ten cents per mile whenever the travel was performed beyond the limits of the United States, compelling each officer to make a statement of his actual expenditures, and frequently refusing to allow certain expenses which they deemed not necessary. This construction of the law was frequently assailed, but was in a measure sustained by a very remarkable opinion of Attorney-General Legare about 1840. A later opinion, however, of Attorney-General Pierpont, gave a different construction of the law, but the action of the Treasury officials was not, however, reversed thereby, and the ruling above mentioned was uniformly adhered to. It is not probable that the present decision

of the Supreme Court will affect any cases which have arisen, prior to June 30, 1876, but it will affect nearly every officer of the Navy who has served on foreign stations for the past six years. Certain complications will naturally arise, however, such as the application of the law to officers who have gone out to, or returned home from, the vessels to which they were attached, as passengers on Government ships, and a large increase of work will be thrown upon the accounting officers.

#### CADET SERVICE AND LONGEVITY PAY.

OUR officers, having been successful in two cases before the Supreme Court, one in favor of the Army and the other of the Navy, are prepared to accept defeat in third issue, that involving the question whether a graduate of the Military Academy is entitled to include his term there in the calculation of his "fogies." The Supreme Court on Monday March 7, decided the case, No. 1,073: "The United States, appellant, vs. Lawrence S. Babbitt; Appeal from the Court of Claims." The opinion of the Court of Claims against the claim of the petitioner was approved, but as a judgment against the U. S. was entered by consent, the Court refused to review it and so affirmed judgment. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite. The decision of the Court of Claims, which appeared in the JOURNAL at the time, was as follows: "On the foregoing facts the Court decides, as conclusion of law, that the claimant's petition should be dismissed. But it appearing that the amount in controversy in this case does not exceed \$3,000; and that the claimant's counsel moves for the entry of a *pro forma* judgment in the claimant's favor, and that the Assistant Attorney General assents thereto, the Court, notwithstanding said decision, orders judgment to be entered in the claimant's favor for \$586.47."

#### GARFIELD AND ROSECRANS.

THE publication of a confidential letter said to have been written to Secretary Chase, July 27, 1863, by Gen. Garfield, at that time Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, and criticising the alleged slowness of the latter's military operations, has caused some excitement in the political world, where it has been discussed almost wholly on partisan rather than military grounds.

The question with regard to the authenticity of the letter is one of simple fact; but whether it be genuine or not, we are very confident that three months after the date of this letter Gen. Garfield did not hold to the views it avows. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 14, 1863, we had occasion to review the subject of the removal of Gen. Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. We believe that the views then taken of the origin of that removal are correct, and they were certainly based upon information derived from sources that now cause us to be surprised at the alleged letter to Secretary Chase. At the time of the publication of the letter, Mr. Stanton, who was very much vexed at it, was considering, we learned, the propriety of giving the editor of the JOURNAL accommodations in Fort Lafayette. We may first note some of the expressions attributed to Gen. Garfield in the Chase letter. They are as follows:

I cannot conceal from you the fact that I have been greatly tried and dissatisfied with the slow progress that we have made in this department since the battle of Stone River.

But for many weeks prior to our late movement, I could not but feel that there was not that live and earnest determination to fling the great weight of this army into the scale and make its power felt in crushing the shell of the rebellion. I have no words to tell you with how restive and unsatisfied a spirit I waited and pined for striking a sturdy blow.

On the 18th inst. the bridges were rebuilt and the cars were in full communication from the Cumberland to the Tennessee. I have since then urged with all the earnestness I possess a rapid advance, while Bragg's army was shattered and under cover, and before Johnston and he could effect a junction. Thus far the General has been singularly disinclined to grasp the situation with a strong hand, and make the advantage his own. I write this with more sorrow than I can tell you, for I love every bone in his body, and next to my desire to see the rebellion blasted is my anxiety to see him blessed. But even the breadth of my love is not sufficient to cover this almost fatal delay. My personal relations with Gen. Rosecrans are all that I could desire. Officially, I share his counsels and responsibilities even more than I desire, but I beg you to know that this delay is against my judgment and my every wish.

In the article in question we reviewed the subject of Rosecrans's removal as follows:

It is no longer a secret that Gen. Rosecrans's military conduct from the time of the battle of Murfreesboro' (Stone's River), in the first month of the present year, up to the end of his career at Chickamauga, had given rise to angry bickerings and recriminations between himself and Mr. Stanton and Gen. Halleck. It is the old story, so oft repeated in military history, of the differences of opinion as to the operations of war, between those whose angle of vision is in the cabinet, and the general whose angle of vision is in the field. The first great cause of difference was the failure of Gen. Rosecrans to advance from Murfreesboro' during the spring months of the present year. From the beginning of January to the end of June—six months—he lay at Murfreesboro' in apparent inaction, and as month after month went by, the representations from Washington (we mean of course from Gen. Halleck and Mr. Stanton), became more and



more pressing. It was urged that by lying idle he was imperiling the fortunes of both wings of our great military line, then engaged with the enemy—the right at Vicksburg, the left in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; whereas, by moving on Bragg it was urged he would make an important diversion in favor of both. Out of Gen. Rosecrans' failure to comply with this request grew an irritating correspondence with the authorities at Washington.

Such were the causes of that official hostility to Gen. Rosecrans which took the occasion furnished by the battle of Chickamauga, to consummate a long-settled determination, by removing him from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. Before passing on to this part of the subject, however, let us briefly examine the reasons of Gen. Rosecrans' delay.

To those who know aught of the condition of the Army of the Cumberland at the time Gen. Rosecrans took it in hand, just previous to the battle of Murfreesboro', it is unnecessary to say that the field-inaction during the spring months was an absolute necessity. He had to take a demoralized mob, to make out of it an army. He had to form a securely fortified secondary base. He had to create a cavalry force—absolutely indispensable to meet the enemy's great superiority in this arm. All these things were accomplished during the six months' seeming inaction at Murfreesboro'.

The time at length came when an advance could be thought of. So long as the fortune of two wings of our great line was unsettled, it was judged wise to see that the *center*—the Army of the Cumberland—was held fast and secure; but Lee had been chased out of Maryland, and the siege of Vicksburg was nearing a successful issue. Gen. Rosecrans judged a forward movement could now be made. In this opinion he was in advance of his corps commanders, and the fact we are about to mention—and of which we were personally cognizant—should go some length in the public estimation to show that Gen. Rosecrans was justified in his delay. About the middle of June, the commanding general addressed a circular letter to each of the corps and several of the leading division commanders, asking whether he "was in favor of an early or immediate advance?" The reply from each and all was an emphatic negative!

Nevertheless Gen. Rosecrans determined immediately to move, and the boldness and brilliancy of the campaign on which he then entered have their parallel nowhere in the history of the war, save in Gen. Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. The Torres Vedras of Shelbyville and Tullahoma—positions rendered by art the most formidable on the continent—were successfully turned by a flanking movement in the enemy's right. Many thousands of prisoners were taken, the whole of Tennessee recovered, and the enemy driven across the mountains to their stronghold at Chattanooga. It was a brilliant but bloodless victory.

At Tullahoma, Gen. Rosecrans found it necessary to plant himself down for a brief season. His communications had to be seen to. The rebels had burned the bridges and destroyed the railroad on their retreat, and June freshets of a severity unparalleled in the experience of the oldest inhabitants of this region, which would have rendered the best roads impassable, had put the poor mountain roads beyond the possibility of immediate use. For this delay he was once more blamed and reprimanded by those who sat in their bureaus at Washington. Rosecrans, feeling keenly the injustice of these complaints, from men wholly ignorant of the topography of the country in which he was operating, resented them with corresponding bitterness—perhaps even with a bitterness beyond the bounds of military propriety, and then which his resignation would have been more dignified.

Imperative orders now came from the War Department that he must advance; and although feeling that his army (then about fifty thousand strong) was insufficient for a decisive campaign, he obeyed. The Tennessee river—a stream half a mile wide—was passed; the Cumberland range was crossed—a task equivalent to the crossing of the Alps. In moving against Chattanooga two methods were open to him: he might move by the north bank of the Tennessee and cross the river opposite Chattanooga, or pass the river thirty miles below, force his way through the passes of Lookout Mountain, and take Chattanooga in reverse. He chose the latter.

And here is the point at which it is proper to correct an erroneous public impression as to the true aim of the battle of Chickamauga. It is currently supposed that Gen. Rosecrans took possession of Chattanooga, and then imprudently passed beyond and got beaten at Chickamauga. Precisely the reverse is the case. The rebels, finding their position at Chattanooga turned, moved out to plant themselves on the main road (the Roseville road) between Rosecrans and Chattanooga. The contest of two days at Chickamauga was for the road by which he might get into Chattanooga. By an all night march, he succeeded in reaching the road first, soon followed by the rebels, each coming to it at an angle, the heads of the columns giving battle, and the lines gradually closing together in the manner in which, to use the illustration of Gen. Garfield, "we should close up a pair of shears." Gen. Rosecrans held the road and then the situation, but Chickamauga was the price that had to be paid for it.

We then briefly sketched the history of the battle, and showed where its mistake was—that Gen. Rosecrans, in telegraphing to Washington that the Army had been beaten and routed had not only telegraphed what was needless, but what was erroneous as fact—a thing "tremendously wrong." We then proceeded as follows:

The question of how we are to judge this conduct is so strictly bound up with the peculiarities of Gen. Rosecrans' mind that it may almost be said to turn on a question of metaphysics. Gen. Rosecrans is a man whose mental processes are incapable of staying at those half-way houses of impression and belief in which men ordinarily rest when they have not the means of judging with certainty. He is by constitution an absolutist in thought. He knows only convictions, and when he has made up his mind to a conclusion, he cannot be moved from it. Hence he is either tremendously right or tremendously wrong. Unhappily, it was the latter at Chickamauga. Gen. Garfield, his chief of staff, who had accompanied Gen. Rosecrans to that point, which in his career, as well as in the face of the country was the "crossing of the road," requested that he might be allowed to go on and try and reach the right and centre under Thomas. He did so, and by night was able to send a despatch to his chief, telling him that not only was the Army not routed, but that it had made most gallant fighting and held its own. If Gen. Rosecrans had been correct in his theory and right in his convictions as to the fortune of the day, he did the best thing that could possibly be done in returning to Chattanooga. He was not right in theory, and his action in accordance with that theory was the fatal step of his life.

If Gen. Garfield did hold the opinions in July, 1862, which the letter to Mr. Chase implies, we are very con-

fident that they speedily disappeared when he left the Army for his career in Congress, and had been able to see, under the advantages of a better perspective, the true character of Rosecrans' campaign. He at that time warmly urged that the name of Rosecrans should be added to that of Thomas in the campaign ending at Chattanooga, and he warmly eulogized the soldier-ship of Rosecrans. It is also well known that at later periods of his life he expressed himself in terms of praise regarding Rosecrans as a general, which would be incompatible with a continued adherence to the views in the alleged letter to Mr. Chase.

#### THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We give elsewhere the Army Appropriation bill—1882-3—which was reported in the House from the Appropriation Committee on Monday, March 13. The amount appropriated is \$27,406,698, \$718,898 more than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1881-82, and \$1,830,688 less than was asked for by the department estimates. The bill contains the restriction that the Army shall be limited to 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards.

The most important proviso of the bill in the way of general legislation is that placing all officers of the Army who are over 62 years of age on the retired list. This will at least bring the question of retirement at this age up for settlement, as Congress cannot escape it when it is presented to them in an appropriation bill. Another retirement act has received the favorable action of the House Committee on Military Affairs, that providing "that all officers who shall have served 35 years, either as officers or soldiers in the Regular or Volunteer Service, may be retired upon their own application, and that all officers who shall have served 40 years, either as officers or soldiers in the Regular or Volunteer Service, or who shall reach the age of 62 years, shall be retired." The bill exempts, however, the General, Lieutenant-General, and present Major-Generals from its operation.

The proviso of last year that there shall be no discrimination in the issue of forage against mounted officers serving east of the Mississippi River, is included in the appropriation bill of the year. It is a pity that the Appropriation Committee could not have stretched its liberality sufficiently to do away with the unjust discrimination in the matter of fuel allowance. We are glad to note that there is a special appropriation of \$100,000 for cartridges, cartridge cases, bullets, powder, primers, other reloading material, and tools for target and gallery practice and for target frames, paper targets, cotton cloth, pasters, shot marks, streamers, signal flags, etc. This indicates that the important subject of target practice received proper consideration at the hands of the committee.

#### PROMOTIONS OF ARMY LIEUTENANTS.

The following letter was received in the House March 10 and referred to the Military Committee:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 8, 1882.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, in response to the resolution of that body dated February 28, 1882, directing him "to inform this House why section 1204 of the Revised Statutes is not applied to lieutenants of the Army in lineal promotion," that the action of the Department under the section referred to is in accordance with the construction given to that section by the Attorney-General. The Secretary of War, on the 29th of May, 1876, in response to a somewhat similar resolution, informed the House "that officers of the Army have been promoted since the 22d day of June, 1874, as provided in section 1204 of the Revised Statutes." A report of Adjutant-General, dated the 3d instant, and accompanying papers, with an opinion of the honorable Attorney-General on the subject, dated April 14, 1881, is herewith transmitted.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

The Adjutant-General after quoting the resolution says: "It has been claimed by and on behalf of certain officers of the Army that lieutenants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry have not been promoted in conformity with the provisions of section 1204, Revised Statutes. The question involved has been considered by the House of Representatives in 1876, the Senate Military Committee in 1880, and the Attorney-General in 1881. I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of the following papers, viz.: Report of the Adjutant-General of April 7, 1881, and accompanying papers, in connection with a request of certain lieutenants that the question as to the proper construction of section 1204, Revised Statutes, be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion; letter of the Secretary of War of April 12, 1881, transmitting the papers to the Attorney-General; letter of the Attorney-General, in reply, of Aug. 13, 1881, and his opinion of April 14, 1881, upon the question presented. From these papers it will be seen that on March 13, 1876, the House of Representatives adopted a resolu-

tion similar to the one of February 28, 1882, hereinbefore quoted; that on March 24, 1876, the Judge-Advocate-General expressed the opinion that section 1204, Revised Statutes, does not change or modify the rule of promotion as it existed prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes; that on May 29, 1876, the Secretary of War, Hon. Alphonso Taft, in answer to the resolution of the House of March 13, 1876, stated, as his own opinion, "that officers of the Army have been promoted, since the 22d day of June, 1874, as provided in section 1204 of the Revised Statutes;" that on July 7, 1876, the Military Committee of the House was discharged from the further consideration of the subject; and that the Military Committee of the Senate in its report of May 21, 1880 (Senate Report No. 652, Forty-Sixth Congress, 2d session), and the Attorney-General in his opinion of April 14, 1881, express the same views as to the proper construction of the law under consideration as were expressed by the Judge-Advocate-General and the Secretary of War in 1876."

The letters referred to by Gen. Drum are printed with his letter in Ex. Doc. No. 106, House of Representatives. The accompanying papers he speaks of are the replies of Secretary Taft, Adj. Gen. Townsend and J.-A. Gen. Dunn to a previous inquiry from the House and S. Rep. No. 652, 46th Cong., 2d session, against the bill to give 2d lieutenants promotion by seniority. Accompanying this report is S. Mis. Doc. No. 82, giving a list of promotions from 1st lieutenants to captains in the Army, from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, showing the confusion which would arise from an attempt to rearrange the lieutenants according to the rule of lineal promotion.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARSENALS.

We have always contended that it is a fatal mistake to drive our gun manufacturers out of business by Government competition and depend solely upon official ingenuity for our improvements in arms. Without the absolutely essential stimulus of competition we should make no progress, and it is clearly for the public interest that this competition for improvement in the materiel of war should be kept vigorous and active, as it cannot be if manufacturers are discouraged by Government monopolies of any sort, or even by the spirit which favors the growth of Government manufactories at the expense of private enterprise. We believe it is better that the doctrine laid down by Mr. Bragg, in the speech from which we quoted last week, that an officer ought not to be paid by Government for his invention, should prevail rather than that it should be said, with even a show of truth, that no improvement in arms can hope for favor unless some official is interested in it. With reference to this subject, *Broad Arrow* says: "Admiral de Horsey has recently called attention to what is without doubt the principal cause of our naval guns being, relatively, so inefficient as they are. Says the gallant admiral, 'To England naval guns are of tenfold importance as compared with military guns, and yet the Navy has always been hampered by having no gun factory of its own, and being obliged to apply to the War Office for every gun required.' Admiral de Horsey thinks that the preponderance of military officers on Ordnance Committees has been prejudicial to naval gunnery, but we do not see any grounds for holding the same opinion. The fact is neither military nor naval officers can be expected to know as much about gun construction, or to add as much to our knowledge of that subject, as those with whom gun-making is a profession. And beyond that assertion we would go further and say that the only way to secure improvement in gun construction or any other branch of manufacture, is to make the existence and success of the manufactory dependent upon its producing the best manufactures. Admiral de Horsey seems to have an idea of the same kind, for he says: 'How much better would be the wholesome rivalry of distinct naval and military factories working side by side.' That is no doubt true, but if both factories are owned and maintained by the State, the inducements to rivalry are very few, and would probably be not sufficient to keep English gun manufacture abreast of that of our Continental neighbors who buy of those private manufacturers that are first in the race of competition. The advantage of wholesome rivalry is now being seen in the activity displayed by the officials at Woolwich. Like the silversmiths at Ephesus, they see their occupation disappearing, and are now endeavoring, by delivering speeches and reading papers, to exalt the importance of their craft, and more especially their own acquaintance with its details. But nothing of this kind was witnessed until Elswick was pitted against Woolwich Arsenal, and the latter was beaten. On the whole, then, we think that matters are now righting themselves, and instead of going to the expense of founding a naval gun arsenal, we may



content ourselves with knowing that so long as Elswick or any other private gun factory is put in competition with our national arsenal, we shall get guns for the navy as good as can be produced."

At latest accounts the floods in the South are abating and although great suffering is still felt, the efforts for relief have resulted in much good. Capt. D. W. Benham, U. S. A., has done effective service at Mound City, Ill., and other places. Lieut. S. C. Vedder, U. S. A., has zealously performed his portion of the task in Southern Arkansas. Capt. J. S. Loud, U. S. A. has been at Memphis, Tenn., and other places, actively engaged in the good work, and Majors Suter and Benyaurd, and Capt. Ernst, of the Engineer Corps, stationed in the South, have, under direction of the Chief of Engineers, given efficient aid to further the action of the War Department. In the prompt action of the War Department in that matter, and the intelligent performance of duty by the officers specially detailed to co-operate in measures of relief, the country has had another signal proof of the efficiency of the Army and its constant readiness for any public service.

Gen. Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, who has charge of the distribution of Government rations from St. Louis to the flooded districts of the Lower Mississippi, March 14 received the following despatch from Capt. J. S. Loud, dated Memphis: "I have just arrived here. I found Pemiscot County, Mo., in a distressing condition, being almost entirely submerged, and about 1,200 people entirely destitute. The supplies sent to Gayoso are being carefully distributed and will last until about March 25. More should be sent there. The people will be in just as bad a condition when the water goes down. The Government, to prevent starvation, should care for them at least until May 1. About 50 people are destitute at Hathaway, Tenn.; 150 at Tiptonville; 200 at Hale's Point, in Tennessee; 150 at Bayfield Point, and 1,500 in the vicinity of Osceola, Ark., are destitute and badly in want. Some stores have been received at Osceola, but they are insufficient." Gen. Beckwith has also received the following from Capt. Lee, dated Memphis: "I returned here on Saturday night. My despatch of the 9th inst. falls short of the actual destitution and the magnitude of the overflow. If an additional appropriation is made, 500,000 rations of meal and meat should be sent here as soon as possible, in large installments, for the sufferers in the State of Mississippi. This is in addition to any rations that may not yet be sent from the first appropriation. The destitution is general and increasing, and there are 9,000 destitute in Bolivar County alone. My estimate will carry the sufferers through to the 10th of April, and possibly the flood may subside by that time so that the sufferers can begin work." The Government steamer *Anita*, with a quantity of provisions on board for the sufferers from the Mississippi floods, will go direct to Memphis, where she will be taken in charge by an Army officer, probably Major Benyaurd, and will then proceed to Friar's Point, from which place a number of boats will be sent out over the submerged bottoms, and all the people, now huddled together on bits of broken levees and other dry spots, but still surrounded by water, in that region will be transported to places where they can be more comfortable and properly provided for.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times writes a pertinent letter to that paper on "Promotion in the Army." He says: "Without competent officers there cannot be good soldiers or a good army. The question then arises: Are our officers competent, and will they fill the requirements? To this it may be replied that prominent American military men who have visited Europe since the close of our civil war with a special view to the observation of the various armies there are my authority for the statement that the officers of the United States Army compare more than favorably with those of any European nation. This is gratifying and satisfactory; but to preserve the ambition of any profession or class a stimulus is requisite; that stimulus to an Army officer is the hope of promotion. Remove this prospect, particularly among the younger officers, and what remains to encourage that zeal for the profession which is indispensable, and without which even the choicest material will rapidly deteriorate? In our Army promotion has never, since its organization, been so slow as at present. The military service offers no encouragement to officers of the lower grades, but they have already devoted too many of their years to it to justify them in abandoning it; while for the young men now graduating from the Military Academy it seems almost hopeless. The young graduate of West Point joins his regiment filled with military ardor and ambition, but will soon discover that his early manhood

will be passed in perhaps very severe frontier duty without its hoped-for compensation, and that the mature age of thirty will probably be reached before attaining his first step in the line of promotion; while from that to a captaincy the length of time will be too great to estimate."

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has before it some plans and estimates for 6-inch, 8-inch and 10-inch steel guns, and 10-inch cast iron guns, presented by Mr. W. P. Hunt, President of the South Boston Iron Company. Mr. Hunt has also before the Army Board on Heavy Ordnance a portfolio of designs for Army guns. The South Boston Company have arranged their financial affairs, and are once more prepared to show that we have the ability, the energy, and the capital in this country to meet any requirements in the matter of heavy guns. If Mr. Hunt does not succeed in convincing Congress of the soundness of his views on cast iron he is prepared to meet their requirements in the matter of steel.

A GENERAL meeting of the Military Service Institution is announced to be held at Governor's Island, Saturday, March 25, at 2.30 P. M., at which the annual report will be read and a final opportunity afforded to discuss the interesting paper by General James B. Fry, U. S. A., entitled "A Military Court of Appeal."

THE recent decision in regard to mileage of Navy officers travelling abroad under orders, naturally excites much interest. Mr. William Conard, formerly Chief of Pay Division, Fourth Auditor's office, and now engaged as Solicitor of Claims, with office in Corcoran Building, Washington (room 95), announces that he is prepared to give special attention to this matter, and to that end asks that a full statement of the facts be placed in his hands by all who are interested and who have claims to forward.

SENATOR Edmunds' bill for retirement in the Army, which we publish in full this week, is, in the opinion of many, a fair and good one. There are several features in it which will command earnest attention and consideration, and it certainly is framed to encourage retirements at any period of service.

THE efficiency of our Army Subsistence Department has again been fully demonstrated during the pressure upon its resources caused by the large distribution of rations to the sufferers from floods in the South.

RIFLE practice throughout the Army this summer promises to be more energetically and thoroughly carried out than ever before. Of all the systems devised for the instruction of our soldiers, not one has taken such a firm hold as this, and from general officer down to private the zeal and interest is unabated. It is well it is so, for as our arms of precision improve there is need that those who use them should improve also.

At a meeting of the Council of the Military Service Institution, held February 18, it was resolved to submit the following proposition as an amendment to the by-laws: "Ex-officers of the Regular Army, of good standing and honorable record, shall be eligible to full membership of the institution, by ballot of the executive council." Members are requested to transmit their votes on the above proposition—by postal card or otherwise—to the Secretary, before June 1, after which the matter will be decided at a general meeting as provided in the by-laws. The following are now eligible to membership: "All officers of the Army and Professors at the Military Academy, shall be entitled to membership, without ballot, upon payment of the entrance fee."

#### ENLISTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Having read in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 25th ult. and 4th inst. editorial notices, in which you refer to the recruiting service, U. S. Marine Corps, I respectfully beg leave to state that about thirty men are enlisted at this rendezvous monthly, this being about ten per cent. of those who have applied to me for enlistment; that 90 per cent. of those who apply should be rejected very clearly shows the high standard of physique and intelligence required. During the last summer months the enlistments average 60 per month. I enclose you a copy of the work done at this rendezvous for to-day; it explains the causes of so many being rejected in proportion to the number enlisted, and is a fair sample of the daily routine:

Disposition of applicants for enlistment March 6, 1882: Not proper physique, 2; under age (31), 2; over age (35), 1; under size (5ft. 5in.), 3; could not read, 2; appearance of intemperance, 2; rejected by ex-surgeon, 1; enlisted, 2. Total, 15.

However, as the Corps is only 75 men short of its legal strength, I presume the colonel commandant does

not see any good reason to reduce the standard of qualification.

In regard to the sale of liquors to the enlisted men in the Corps, it is true, as you say, that officers differ in opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of its issue inside a garrison as part of its military establishment. The colonel commandant of the Marine Corps is deserving of great praise for the very many reforms introduced by him since he assumed the commandantship, by which the Corps has become more efficient; he is still, however, opposed to the sale of malt liquors to the men, considering it would be injurious.

At the time I had command of the marines at Norfolk (Va.) Navy-yard I founded a good library, established a base ball and foot ball club for the amusement of the men, and gave premiums for the best shots at target practice once a week. All this tended to keep the men inside their quarters, although at the time the barracks was such only in name, being an old, rickety building, situate in a barren and undesirable part of the yard.

The paragraph in respect to the Army offering better inducements for enlistments than the Marine Corps is not exactly plain, but I suppose you refer to the men standing a chance of obtaining a commission. If this be all, you know that a bill is now pending in Congress—with good prospect of becoming a law—granting to the non-commissioned officers of the corps the same advantages as are now enjoyed by their Army brethren.

The life of the marine is certainly a more pleasant one than that of any other enlisted man, as he is generally stationed in large cities, and when at sea on a cruise has many opportunities of visiting foreign ports at which the ship to which he belongs may stop. Men well behaved are always granted leave to go ashore in these places by the commanding officer. The idea that all a man on board of a man of war sees of foreign countries is through the ports of the ship is one of the yarns attached to the Navy of the past and does not pertain to the present generation.

Respectfully, etc.,

JAMES FORNEY, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., U.S.M.C.  
U. S. Marine Rendezvous, 17th and Market streets,  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1882.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### A LETTER FROM THE QUINNEBAUG.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16, 1882.

A LETTER from the U. S. S. *Quinnebaug*, Capt. Wm. Whitehead, commanding, of the European squadron, bearing date of 17th February, states that that vessel has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, from Ville Franche and Tripoli, having left the former place Jan. 26 and the latter Feb. 6. The correspondent who furnishes the latest intelligence from the squadron gives a glowing description of the cruising grounds of the vessels attached to the station, from which the following extract is taken. Speaking of Algiers, he says: "This is a beautiful city, at least that portion of it near the water, which has been built by the French since their occupation, nearly forty years ago. Fine streets, promenades, squares, parks, first class hotels and cafes, a theatre (where a good operatic company were performing), fountains, statues, etc., remind one of a modern French city, whilst the upper portion is occupied by the native Algerines, the houses small, with iron bars outside all the windows; the streets so narrow that it is with difficulty that two persons walk abreast; and if an ass is being driven through the narrow streets one has to ensconce himself into a doorway to allow it to pass. The population is exceedingly mixed, half European and half Oriental. The spires and gilt crosses of the Christian churches rear their heads above the domes of the Mahomedan mosques and minarets; the street car and iron horse are taking the places of the camel and the ass; civilization is extending itself into Africa, and the native population of Algeria is fading before the march of the European. Christmas, 1881, was spent at Algiers. The berth deck of the vessel at noon presented an unusual picturesque and animated appearance; the various mess quarters were decorated with bunting and evergreens, whilst the tables were loaded with turkeys, fruits, confection, etc., to which all did ample justice.

We remained at Algiers until the last day of the year, that afternoon getting up anchor and steaming out of the harbor, bound for Tunis. The weather was delightful, warm, pleasant, and sea smooth. On New Year's Day we ran along the northern coast of Africa, the mountains which skirt the coast all the way being in sight. On the 2d of January we anchored in Goletta Bay, the port of Tunis (a railroad five miles in length connecting Goletta with Tunis), and from the deck of our vessel could be seen the ruins of ancient Carthage, the birthplace of Hannibal. Lying at anchor near us were the French ironclad *La Galissoniere* and Italian ironclad *Castelfidardo*. Little or nothing could be learned of the war which has been going on for some time between the French and native tribes, and as our stay at Goletta was limited to three days, we had no opportunity of visiting the City of Tunis.

Leaving Goletta on the 5th of January, we returned to Ville Franche, arriving on Saturday evening, the 11th. On the 10th of January, Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr., the commanding officer, was detached, and Comdr. W. Whitehead took command. On the 16th of January the flagship *Lancaster* went to sea, her first port being Genoa, then Leghorn, then Naples. On the 26th of January this vessel again left her moorings at Ville Franche, with orders to proceed to Leghorn, distant only a few hours' sail; but we never reached that port, for as we neared the breakwater we discovered the flagship leaving the harbor, when we received orders from the Admiral to shape our course for Tripoli, some 800 miles distant. As we had lain in but sufficient fresh provisions and vegetables to last until arrival at Leghorn, we were somewhat dismayed at our change of course, for this meant salt grub and hard tack until we could get into port, and as we reserved the coal for future emergency, depending entirely upon the sails, and at the mercy of the winds, which, of course, would blow in a contrary direction, else leave us in a dead calm, the prospect ahead was far from encouraging. Until our arrival here this morning, eleven days, the several cooks, aft as well as forward, have been bending their energies in making palatable hard bread, fried, baked and boiled; salt junk fricassee, and such miscellaneous dishes as had never graced our table before. However, we are now in port. A salute of 21 guns has just been fired from the Tripolitans, answered by them with the same number from a fort ashore; the American Consul has paid his official visit, and we are buying up the "necessaries of life" from the various bum-boats alongside—eggs, chickens, potatoes, bread, fresh meats, etc.—until the supply is exhausted.



## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the Fortification bill, March 17, with but little opposition. The House bill was adopted with an amendment, prepared by the Senate Committee, as follows: "Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War be authorized at his discretion to issue, on the requisition of the Governor of any State bordering on the sea or gulf coast, and having a permanent camping ground for encampment of militia, not less than six days annually, two heavy guns and four mortars with carriages and platforms, if such can be spared, and a limited supply of ammunition for the proper instruction and practice of militia in heavy artillery drill, and for this purpose a suitable battery for these cannon will be constructed, and for said construction and the transportation of said cannon, etc., the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for supplying each that may so apply." The words referring to the conversion of smooth bore cannon into rifles was stricken out of the bill.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Lapham, on Monday, adopted the following: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a list of all Indian reservations upon which troops are stationed; also such information as may be on file in his Department touching the destruction and inordinate consumption of timber by the troops upon such reservations, with a statement of his opinion as to the necessity for the continuance of the military thereon, respectively."

The motion of Mr. Sewell to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to order to be engrossed for a third reading the bill (S. 173) for the relief of Herman Biggs, was adopted by the Senate March 13. There was some discussion as to the status of the bill, which ended by Mr. Hoar saying: "The motion to reconsider this bill has been taken up and passed by a vote of the Senate, and the bill is now before the Senate. The President *pro tempore*—On its third reading. Mr. Hoar—The vote defeating the bill has been reconsidered. The Senator from New Jersey announced that he did not desire to ask a vote upon the merits of the bill at this time. Now, this motion to postpone it until tomorrow does not leave it on the calendar for tomorrow under the Anthony rule, but it puts it at the foot of all to-morrow's business, after the Anthony rule and after the special order, the tariff commission bill, and probably it will never be heard of again unless at some time the Senator from New Jersey moves to take it up and gets the affirmative vote of the Senate to do it, just as the Senator from Vermont did with his tariff bill. Mr. Edmunds—That is the statement of the case. Mr. Teller—I have no objection to that. The President *pro tempore*—The Senator from Massachusetts moves to postpone the further consideration of this bill until to-morrow. The motion was agreed to."

The Senate has adopted the following: "That the Secretary of War be authorized, in his discretion, to use the steamers and other boats and vessels belonging to or now employed by the Government upon the Mississippi River and its tributaries, or as many thereof as may be necessary, in the transportation and distribution of the rations and supplies furnished by the United States or individuals, to the sufferers by the recent overflow of said rivers, the expenses of manning, equipping, and navigating such steamers and boats to be defrayed out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which necessary sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose."

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Butterworth, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed. "Mr. McMillin—I reserve all points of order on that bill. Mr. Randall—Will the gentleman reporting the bill be kind enough to state on what day he proposes to call it up? Mr. Butterworth—At an early day. Mr. Randall—We want time to examine the bill before it is called up. Mr. Butterworth—Well, I will say on Thursday or Friday next."

In response to a request from Admiral Rodgers, the House passed the following: "Resolved, etc., That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to enable the Lighthouse Board to pay the extraordinary expenses consequent upon the flood in the Mississippi River, said sum to be immediately available." Part of this sum is for extra compensation for employees, of whom Admiral Rodgers says: "The regularity with which the lights are exhibited is due in a great measure to the faithfulness of the men employed in caring for them. During the floods many of them who have lost everything are compelled to live in boats and on rafts surrounded by water, but notwithstanding this they have maintained their lights with the most satisfactory punctuality, and steamers have thus been enabled to pursue their course by night as well as by day. The average compensation paid these keepers is less than \$10 a month, a sum which is not considered to be a just equivalent for the services performed by them in the present emergency."

Mr. Martin submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House his views as to the expediency and economy of the early abolition of the Marine Corps of the U. S. Navy, and the transfer of the officers thereof to the Army, to be assigned rank according to the result of examination by a board appointed for that purpose." Mr. Young submitted the following resolution; which was also referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House, as far as may be compatible with the interests of the public service, all instructions given to and correspondence had with Comdr. Henry Glass and E. P. Lull, U.

S. Navy, while they were on duty in the U. S. ships *Jamestown* and *Wachusett* in Alaskan waters."

The following bills which have passed the House have been referred in the Senate as follows: To the Committee on Foreign Relations, H. Res. 54, to authorize Lieut. Henry R. Lemly to accept a position under the Government of Colombia. To the Committee on Military Affairs, S. 175, for the relief of D. T. Kirby; S. 493, to amend the 103d Article of War; S. 605, for the relief of George P. Webster; S. 1017, for the relief of A. H. Von Luettwitz. To the Committee on Naval Affairs, S. 689, to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

The Senate Military Committee at a special meeting on Friday, agreed to report favorably all pending nominations, except those of the artillery officers, which were laid over until next meeting. Bills providing for payment of female nurses during the late war and to determine local rank of Governor of military prison at Fort Leavenworth were adversely reported. Bills to reimburse Chaplain W. J. Kelly and others for property lost by fire was reported favorably. The Senate on Friday passed bills to pay Jacob E. Burbank, late paymaster U. S. A. for loss of funds, etc., for relief of sufferers by loss of the Government steamer and Don Cameron, and to pension widow of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, U. S. A.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate Military Committee, March 2, submitted a report in favor of the bill to give Lieut. Von Luettwitz, retired May 5, 1879, with the rank of Lieutenant, the rank of Captain, in which they quote a letter from Gen. Crook, who says: "As a general rule I believe that personal legislation is the most baleful influence with which the best interests of an army can be assailed, but in Lieut. Von Luettwitz's case I am strongly inclined to the opinion that Congressional interposition will remedy an injustice. The facts, as within stated, are true to my knowledge. To retire this officer, so severely wounded, upon three-fourths pay of a lieutenant, when other officers were retained upon the active list until the advent of their promotion, strikes me as being unfair. In the absence of any well-defined law on the subject, the principles of simple justice should govern in this matter of retirement, and instead of choking the list with young men, not yet beyond the prime of life, common sense would have suggested, and I am satisfied the law contemplated, that the oldest officers, and those highest in rank, should first be relieved from active duty, thus vitalizing the Army by insuring promotion to subordinates of long service. It is upon such grounds that I cordially and earnestly invite favorable action upon this application." The Committee, on their part, say: "In addition to the reasons so cogently given by Gen. Crook for favorable action on the memorial of Lieut. Von Luettwitz, there are others of great force. This officer, by an unjust or mistaken verdict of a Court-martial, was dismissed the Service, and kept out of it for four years, receiving no back pay upon his re-instatement. His gallantry, as certified to by his superiors, was conspicuous on the field that cost him his leg; he was on the eve of well-earned promotion; he is crippled for life, being unable even to wear an artificial leg, and he feels a soldier's ambition to have his services on his last battle-field recognized and rewarded by the country he served."

The Senate Military Committee report on the bill, S. 237, to correct and complete the record of Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, that "admitting that Gen. Grierson acted as aid-de-camp, and was recognized as such, find that he did so, so far as the record shows, upon the appointment of General Prentiss, who had no legal authority to make the appointment, and report the bill back and recommend that it do not pass."

The House Committee on Military Affairs have been discussing this week the compulsory retirement subject, and have concluded to report the following bill:

*Be it enacted, etc.*: Sec. 1. That sections 1243 and 1244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, chap. 2, title 14, relating to the Army, be amended, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1243. When an officer has served thirty-five years, either as an officer or soldier in the Regular or Volunteer Service, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list. Provided, however, the provisions of this section shall not apply to General, Lieutenant-General, and present Major-Generals of the Army.

As predicted, there was much opposition to the bill and a minority report signed by Mr. Maginnis and two other members of the committee will be submitted. These dissenting members are in favor of compulsory retirement providing all Army officers, including General and all, shall be affected by the adoption of such a law. As the bill reported does not effect the chief officers, they strenuously objected, and when the bill comes up in the House, if it does at all, they will make a bitter fight against its passage. At the meeting on Thursday the committee agreed to report favorably the following bills: S. 493, to amend article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War. H. R. 2611, for relief of sufferers by the explosion of the United States Arsenal at Bridesburg, Penn., in 1875. H. R. 2749, that all the lands embraced in the Fort Rice Military Reservation be opened to entry as other public lands in the Territory of Dakota, and 1896, opening Fort Randall Military Reservation to the public. A number of other bills relating to Volunteer Service were reported favorably. The House resolution calling on the President for facts in reference to use of troops in suppressing riots at Omaha was passed upon favorably. The subject relating to the reorganization of the Signal Corps has not been acted upon as yet by the committee. It will probably come up at the next meeting.

The House bill to give Lieut. William P. Randall the rank of lieutenant-commander on the retired list of the Navy has been favorably reported. He recently failed of promotion to that grade on the active list because of physical inability which the committee find was mainly the direct result of war service; otherwise he would

have been unanimously recommended for promotion by the Examining Board. His record is an admirable one, and the committee hold that the retired list is intended for just such men, and, they add, "we could wish that it contained no names less worthy than his." In the case of Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton the House Naval Committee adopted some slight additions to the report of the same Committee in the 46th Congress, recommending the passage of the bill for his relief. The Navy Appropriation bill is nearly ready for reporting to the full committee by the sub-committees. Total estimates for 1883, \$17,249,148.46; total of appropriation for 1882, \$14,569,637.55.

The Military Committee of the House reported favorably, March 10th, on the bill, H. R. 1183, to restore to the military service Wm. W. Webb, who resigned May 1, 1873, as Captain 4th Cavalry. They state that being disabled for military service by the condition of his eyes he resigned and accepted a clerkship offered him. They add: "Your committee are satisfied that Captain Webb faithfully endeavored to perform the duties of the position in civil life upon which he entered, but that, deriving no benefit or permanent improvement from any treatment, he was compelled to relinquish that position also, and finds that the disease of his eyes continues with increased rather than diminished severity, and that his disability therefrom is quite equal to what it was at the time of his resignation. Your committee annex the certificate of Dr. Norris as to the present condition of Captain Webb, together with other certificates, affidavits, etc., concerning this case, as follows, viz: (These we omit. *En.*) In consideration of all the facts and circumstances, and believing that this officer, when entitled to be placed upon the retired list, resigned his said captaincy with the laudable motive of earning his own livelihood in civil life, and acting therein in good faith, but misapprehending the permanence of his disability, your committee recommend that the accompanying bill be amended as follows: By striking out from lines six, seven, and eight of said bill the words, 'and retire him with the rank to which he would have attained in the service at the date of the passage of this act, or, if he shall deem it best, to restore,' and by striking out from line ten the words, 'and to date therefrom,' and by adding, at the end of said bill, the words, 'Provided, however, That the retirement of said officer shall be in addition to the number now authorized by law;' and your committee recommend the passage of said bill with said amendments."

The House Military Committee have reported favorably on the bill, H. R. 1432, authorizing Captain Joseph Conrad, U. S. A., to be retired with his brevet rank of Colonel. They recount his services, and in order that his "claim may be properly understood, and the severe, dangerous, and disabling character of Captain Conrad's wounds exemplified," refer to the medical testimony descriptive of the same, which is given in various certificates and affidavits, appended. Certificates to the merits of the case are also given from Colonel George P. Buell, Major D. S. Gordon, and from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan; approved by Gen. Sherman. Gen. Sheridan says: "Captain Conrad was, during the greater part of the war of the rebellion, Colonel of the 15th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and for a long time immediately under my command. He was severely wounded three times while holding this rank, and from the character of his wounds and the gallantry of the man, he is deserving of consideration; and should Congress reward him by the passage of a bill authorizing his retirement as a colonel, it would be doing justice to a man whose special service warrants special action."

The House Committee on the Militia, to whom have been referred the petitions of the National Guard Association, and of the officers of the militia of various States, for amendment of the militia law, reported March 1 as follows: That the militia law not having been materially modified since its original enactment in 1792, the provisions of the law have become obsolete and impracticable. That a revision of the law is both desirable and necessary, to adapt it to the changes of time and circumstance, is too obvious to need argument. The petitions which have been referred to the committee for consideration present such a fair and concise statement of facts that we insert their recital as part of our report. [These petitioners, after a statement of facts, recommend and ask that the existing militia law be amended as follows: 1st. To divide the enrolled militia into two classes, the active and inactive. 2d. To recognize the volunteer militia organizations of the respective States as to "active militia." 3d. To increase the annual appropriation for the militia to \$1,000,000. 4th. To provide that the annual appropriation be applied to furnishing clothing and camp equipage, as well as arms and equipments, or, when desired by any State, may be applied to the payments of its militia for duty in annual camps of instruction.] These petitions come from the officers of the militia of nearly all the States, and may therefore be accepted as expressing the defects they have found in the practical operation of existing law, and the remedy which experience has suggested to them. The committee, after a full consideration of the subject, are satisfied that the recommendations made in these petitions present the most satisfactory solution of the militia question that has yet been proposed. We have accordingly framed a bill to amend the law in accordance with these recommendations, and report the same herewith, in the hope that the House will give the subject the attention which its importance demands. The committee of the Forty-sixth Congress made such a thorough investigation and exhaustive report on the militia (see Report 763, Forty-sixth Congress, second session), that we deem it unnecessary for us to review the whole question. We would therefore merely state that the bill we report strikes from the existing law all of its obsolete provisions, and inserts others that recognize and provide for the system of volunteer militia that has grown up in place of the enrolled militia recognized by existing law, and that it does not interfere with or change the relative control of the general Government



and the States over the militia, either as limited by existing law or as fixed by custom.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported adversely on the bill restoring Lucien L. Dawson, late major U. S. M. C., to his old position. The findings of the two courts martial immediately preceding his dismissal from the service are adduced in support of the report.

The Naval Committee of the House in their report, submitted March 9, in favor of the bill restoring Thos. G. Corbin to the active list of the Navy, quote and adopt the Senate report (No. 203) of the previous Congress, which "is so full and satisfactory" as to preclude the necessity for a new report. The substance of this report we published at the time it was made last year.

The House Committee on Patents, in their report in favor of the bill to reimburse Addison M. Sawyer for his "Improved Canister," submitted March 9, says: "Your committee find that prior to the invention of said 'Sawyer's Improved Canister' the only canister shot known or used were unsuitable for use in any save smooth bore guns, which fact not only rendered it necessary that a portion of the guns in every battery (usually two in each field battery of six guns) should be smooth bores, which were utterly useless for long-range firing, but also entirely prevented the use of canister shot for any effective service except at very short range, thus seriously impairing the efficiency of every field battery. The invention of Mr. Sawyer solved the difficulty, by producing canister shot which could be effectively used in rifled guns at long range, 'without affecting the integrity of the rifling,' and were also vastly more effective at short range than any service canister. The efficiency of 'Sawyer's Improved Canister,' as compared with the best service canister previously known, as demonstrated by actual competitive tests, may be fairly stated as fully five to one. This vast improvement in canister has been so entirely recognized by the War Department and the Ordnance Office, that said Sawyer's canister has been adopted for use in the Army in preference to, and to the exclusion of, all other canister."

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The nomination of Paymaster John H. Stevenson to be a pay director in the Navy, which has been pending for several months, was confirmed on Monday last. Several hours were occupied by the Senate in executive session in discussion on the nomination. Senator McPherson, the chairman of the Naval Committee, opposed the confirmation, maintaining the ground taken by the committee that Stevenson had not satisfactorily explained the charges preferred against him by several officers of the Navy, to the effect that he was guilty of some misconduct while acting as purchasing agent for the Navy in Japan some years ago. Senator Voorhees and several other senators spoke in behalf of Mr. Stevenson, and it is understood that a hot debate was indulged in. He was finally confirmed by a vote of 34 to 17.

The President on the 7th of March transmitted to Congress a communication, dated March 3, from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, recommending the passage of an act to increase the number of enlisted men allowed in the naval service, and submitting a draft of a bill to accomplish that purpose. In a letter accompanying Secretary Hunt says: "The proposed increase meets with the approval of this department." Commodore English in his letter says: "After deducting the number of apprentices under training and the men required to supply the Coast Survey, Fish Commission, Naval Academy, Training Squadron, Arctic Search Expedition, and other vessels on special service, and also the receiving ships at the several Navy-yards, the effective force required for the regular cruisers of the Navy is very seriously impaired. This was notably the case during the past year, when, as there were in the service the full number of men allowed by law, it became necessary to detain vessels commissioned for sea until other ships were put out of commission and their crews discharged, in order to supply them with men. The same condition will exist should it be desirable to commission, at an early date, the vessels recently repaired and now about ready for sea service, unless relief be had by legislation. Five hundred men are required, as the least possible number, to meet the absolute necessities of the service." He submits the draft of a bill to provide "that section 1417 of the Revised Statutes, amended by the act approved May 12, 1879, be amended by striking out the words 8250 and inserting in lieu thereof the words 8750."

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated Feb. 30, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with copies of all reports of inspections made by the secretaries of the Light-house Board since the 1st day of January, 1875, also, copies of all reports of inspection made by the Chief of the Bureau of Revenue Marine since the 1st day of January, 1875, that have not heretofore been furnished, the Secretary transmits a letter of Real Admiral John Rodgers, U. S. N., chairman of the board, in which he states that the secretaries of that board are its executive officers, and that the inspections they make are for the purpose of gaining such knowledge of the workings of the service as will enable them to intelligently supervise and direct the same; that their reports are usually made orally at the sessions of the board; and that, while the information they furnish is needed in the proceedings of the board, no separate written reports are on file in the office of the board. He transmits, also, copies of three reports in writing of inspections made by the Chief of the Bureau of Revenue Marine, which are the only ones of that character on file in the department. One is dated Oct. 15, 1879; another April 16, 1881, and he third Oct. 10, 1881.

The House on Friday, the 10th, after a long discussion recommitted to the Committee on Claims the bill to allow Charles P. Chouteau for extra work on ironclads.

Mr. Maginnis has presented in the Senate the petition of Major R. L. Morris and the officers of the United

States Army at Fort Assiniboine; of Major Gordon and others, officers at Fort Ellis; of Major Jordan and others, officers of the 3d Infantry; of Col. Hatch and others, officers stationed at Fort Austin; and of Col. Whistler and others, officers at Fort Keogh, in relation to the restoration of officers who may have been dismissed from the Army of the United States. They were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Morgan endeavored on Friday of last week to call up the Japanese Indemnity fund bill in the Senate for passage, but the Senators occupied much more time than was required for its passage in demonstrating to their own satisfaction that they had no time to attend to it, and refused finally to consider it by a vote of 17 to 37.

On Friday of last week Mr. Dawes said in the Senate: "I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3208) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes, to report it without amendment. As there is no amendment there is no occasion to reprint the bill; and I shall at an early day next week call it up for consideration."

S. 1339 provides for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Free Ship Canal as a means of military and naval defence and for commercial purposes to connect, by the most practicable and convenient route, the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. Said canal to be not less than 100 ft. wide at the bottom, 26 ft. below mean low water, and 178 ft. wide at low water level, with locks 60x600 ft. in the chambers, and sufficient to allow the passage of vessels drawing 23½ to 23 feet of water. The work is placed in charge of the Secretary of War who is to appoint a board of three Army engineers to make the surveys and locate the route. He is authorized to acquire the title to the necessary land by agreement for purchase or by condemning it in the United States Court. He shall detail a sufficient number of the most skillful and experienced officers from the Corps of Engineers to superintend and direct said work, under such orders and rules as he may prescribe, and when thus completed the canal shall be a military, naval, postal, and public highway connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays forever; the Secretary to have power to establish all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, concerning the use and navigation thereof, and provide such penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient. One million dollars is appropriated for the work.

The Secretary of War, in response to the Senate resolution asking for a statement from the War Department of the amount of serviceable and unserviceable cannon in the various arsenals and forts, transmitted to the Senate on Wednesday a statement from the Chief of Ordnance giving the total amount of cannon at the arsenals, which is as follows: 927 bronze guns, weighing 553,637; 753 cast iron guns, weighing 5,299,039; 22 cast iron guns, weight not stated; 42 wrought iron guns, weighing 34,270; 8 wrought iron guns, weight not stated; 48 steel guns, weight not stated. The serviceable (obsolete) and unserviceable bronze guns now on hand are 893 at arsenals, weighing about 791,334 pounds, and 64 at forts, weighing 62,303 pounds. The number of condemned bronze cannon included in the above has been reduced to 217 at arsenals and 64 at the various forts. The bronze guns can be gradually used in the manufacture of the Ordnance Department, but it would take many years to exhaust the supply of metal, but the iron and steel guns cannot be utilized. The value of the guns is about as follows: Bronze, 16 cts.; cast iron, 1½ cts.; wrought iron and steel, 10 cts., this being the price last received.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, who commands the recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks, is in distress. He reports to the War Department, Feb. 19, as follows: "There are continually at this depot an average of three hundred men who never receive pay while here; they come as recruits, not one in one hundred having any money. There are fifty per cent. of this number who never had habits of cleanliness, and few who ever washed their own clothes. It is very important that the strictest attention be paid to the cleanliness of the men; but it is impossible to teach them to boil and wash their soiled clothes properly, even if the means of doing it were at the depot. The company commanders cannot compel the men to hire the washing of their clothes, as they have not the means to pay for such service; consequently many men have become infested with vermin. This nuisance falls heavily on the class of men whose habits of cleanliness are not the cause of the infestation. It is therefore recommended that Congress be asked to pass an act which shall make the debt incurred by a soldier for washing his clothes a lien on his pay." The Secretary of War has transmitted this letter to Congress, with the recommendation that Col. Carlin's suggestion should be acted upon.

100 Ex-soldiers of Ohio and 54 members of John Bell Post G. A. R. petition Congress against the restoration of Fitz John Porter, declaring that a large part of the men who served the country in arms during the great struggle have a deep conviction, that the judgment of the Court was right, that more recent investigation has not changed this conviction and that a restoration to rank, honor, and emoluments of one so condemned would be wrong in itself, and tend to make valueless the distinction between faithful, devoted and energetic service and the reverse.

Pay Director John H. Watmough has spent considerable time at the Capitol during the week in the interest of his nomination pending in Naval Committee. The Senate Naval Committee discussed his nomination on Wednesday, and that of Capt. Erben, but came to no conclusion. The general impression is that Mr. Watmough cannot be confirmed.

The Sub-Committee in charge of the Soldier's Home investigation are preparing a report to be submitted to

the full committee giving the result of their recent investigations.

The bill to equalize the pay of officers of the Navy has been referred to Senator McPherson's sub-Committee, and the bill to abolish prize money and to regulate pensions in the Navy went to Senator Farley's sub-Committee.

The N. Y. Evening Post of Wednesday, says: "Recognizing the uselessness of reporting further legislation of any sort, the committees are not disposed to pay much attention to work on their calendars."

#### BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1343, by Mr. McMillan, to place John Jones, late captain of the 1st Minnesota Battery, on the retired list of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in recognition of the valuable services of John Jones, late captain of the 1st Minnesota Battery, especially in the defence of Fort Ridgely when attacked by the Sioux Indians in the year 1862 the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the said John Jones to be captain of artillery, to be placed on the retired list, with such pay and emoluments as are now authorized by law for officers of that grade. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1358, by Mr. Ferry, to grant additional pensions to those who have lost an arm or a leg in the service of the United States. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after December 4, 1881, every person entitled to a pension under existing laws for the loss of an arm or a leg shall be entitled to receive fifty dollars per month if such arm or leg was amputated so near the shoulder joint or hip joint as to render the use of an artificial limb impossible; forty dollars per month if the arm or leg was removed above the elbow or above the knee; and thirty dollars per month in all other cases of loss of arm or leg, or total loss of the use of hand, foot, arm, or leg. To Senate Committee on Pensions.

S. 1371, by Mr. Lapham, for the relief of the creditors and assigns of Norman Ward. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to Samuel Sinclair, of the city of New York, as the assignee of Norman Ward, and as the trustee and assignee of certain secured creditors of said Norman Ward, the sum of \$191,351.95; which shall be in full payment and discharge of all claims of said Ward and of his said creditors and assigns arising upon any contracts made by and between the United States and said Ward, and upon any obligations or liabilities incurred by the United States to said Ward for the making of certain 7½ in. guns, and for making and equipping four batteries of rifled field guns for General Fremont, and for making certain alterations and repairs and supplying additional machinery in and to the United States steamers *Foster, Burnside, Reno, and Porke*, and for stores, pumps, chains, and sails supplied for the United States steamers *Augusta and Sagan-ah*, and for moneys paid for insurance thereon and for interest on the purchase price thereof, and for all claims for damages for all violations by the United States, or by any Department of the Government thereof, of any and all such contracts and obligations.

S. 1438, by Mr. Jackson (by request), to equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the pay of all staff officers of the Navy shall be the same as that of the line officers with whom they hold relative rank; and all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. To Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1453, by Mr. Hoar, for the relief of Francis S. Davidson. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Francis S. Davidson, a 1st lieutenant in the 9th Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A., to be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in said regiment, and to rank as such from the 8th day of December, 1875; this appointment to carry with it no pay or allowance whatever for any time that he has been out of the service of the United States. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1460, by Mr. Maxey, directing the mode of appointment of assistant quartermasters in the Army, and providing for a board of examiners, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That vacancies in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster of the Army shall hereafter be filled by selection, by competitive examination, from the lieutenants of the line of the Army. No person shall be eligible who has not served at least five years as a lieutenant with his company or regiment. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of examiners to consist of not less than three competent and experienced officers of the Quartermaster's Department, one of whom shall be of a grade not less than quartermaster, and no appointment to the rank of assistant quartermaster shall be made until the lieutenant so appointed shall have passed a satisfactory examination before said board. Sec. 3. That where more than one person is examined the board shall report the order of merit of the lieutenants examined, and when more than one appointment is to be made the lieutenant passing highest shall take seniority in appointment, and so on in the order on which they stand on the roll of examination. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1464, by Mr. Farley, To abolish prize-money and to regulate pensions in the Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the entire proceeds, instead of one-half thereof as heretofore, of all ships and vessels, and the goods taken on board of them, which shall be hereafter captured by any public vessel belonging to the United States, and which shall be adjudged good and lawful prize, shall be the sole property of the United States, and shall be paid into the Treasury, to the credit of the naval pension fund; and that all pensions now or hereafter paid or allowed to the widows or other heirs of the line officers of the Navy shall be one half of the full pay, that is to say, one-quarter of the pay when on leave or waiting orders, of such officers, respectively, at the time of their death; and that all pensions now or hereafter paid or allowed to the widows or other heirs of the staff officers of the Navy shall be the same as those of the line officers with whom such staff officers held relative rank, respectively, at the time of their death; *Provided*, That no pension shall amount to more than sixty nor less than thirty dollars per month; *And provided further*, That the same restrictions as to the length of time that such pensions are to continue shall remain in force as at present. And all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. To Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1468, by Mr. Edmunds, to promote the efficiency of the United States Army by retirement of officers, voluntarily or otherwise, after certain periods of service. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter all officers of the United States Army who may by reason of a reduction of the Army, or who at their own request, and with consent of the President of the United States, may desire to retire from the service, or who by direction of the President may be so retired, shall be entitled to the following compensation for their services, namely: After ten years' service, a bonus of one year's full pay of their rank. After fifteen years' service, a bonus of two years' full pay of their rank. After twenty years' service, a



pension of one-half full pay of their rank, or fifty per centum. After twenty-five years' service, a pension of two-thirds full pay of their rank, or sixty-six and sixty-six hundredths per centum. After thirty years' service, a pension of three-fourths full pay of their rank, or seventy-five per centum. After thirty-five years' service, a pension of four-fifths full pay of their rank, or eighty per centum. After forty years' service, a pension of full pay of their rank, or one hundred per centum.

Sec. 2. That all officers who have served as such during the war of the Rebellion, either as officers or enlisted men, in the volunteer or regular forces of the United States, and who may now be serving in the Regular Army, shall be entitled to count their volunteer and regular service toward retirement.

Sec. 3. That no officer below the grade of a general officer shall be allowed to serve after having attained the age of sixty-two years. General officers may be continued in service after the age of sixty-two years at the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 4. That all officers who may hereafter be retired on account of disability the result of wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty shall be entitled to a pension, which pension shall be fixed by a board of officers convened for that purpose, according to the amount and degree of disability, and without reference to length of service; and all such officers shall be classified for pensions as follows: First class, total disability, full pay of rank; second class, four-fifths disability, four-fifths pay of rank; third class, three-fourths disability, three-fourths pay of rank; fourth class, two-thirds disability, two-thirds pay of rank; fifth class, one-half disability, one-half pay of rank.

Sec. 5. That in order to carry out the provisions of this act there shall hereafter be no fixed number of officers on the retired list of the Army. To Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 1183 (as reported amended), for the relief of William W. Webb: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore William W. Webb, late a captain and brevet major in the Army, to the Army of the United States, and retire him with the rank he held at the time of his resignation from the service. *Provided, however,* That the retirement of said officer shall be in addition to the number now authorized by law.

H. R. 2751 (as reported amended), relating to officers of the Army: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever any commissioned officer of the Army below the rank of major shall have served under one commission, or in case of having been transferred or appointed from the Volunteer to the Regular Service, or from one corps or arm of the Service to another, under more than one commission but in the same grade, for fifteen years, he shall be entitled to and shall receive the pay and allowances of the grade next above that in which he shall have so served for such period without promotion. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall authorize any increase in the rank or number of officers in the Army, or any corps or regiment thereof, as now allowed by law.

H. R. 4902, by Mr. Nolan, That every soldier or sailor who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, and who has not heretofore entered 160 acres of land, or any portion thereof, shall be permitted to enter, either by himself or his heirs-at-law, so much land as when added to the quantity previously entered, if any, shall not exceed 160 acres. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue to said soldier or sailor, or his heirs-at-law, as aforesaid, a certificate or warrant for the quantity of 160 acres of land, and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with the evidence of having been legally made, to the general land office, a patent shall issue therefor.

H. R. 5009.—Mr. White, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following as a substitute for H. R. 594: A bill to provide for transmitting the meridian time of the Naval Observatory at Washington to ports of entry and other cities, and for placing time-balls on custom-houses, for the protection of commerce, and for other purposes: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of \$25,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide for the expense of transmitting daily by telegraph the meridian time of the Naval Observatory at Washington, District of Columbia, to all the principal maritime ports of the United States having a custom-house, to United States Navy-yards, and to State capitals, and cities having a population of not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, when requested by the authorities thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury shall erect a suitable clock and time-ball on the custom-house at each of said maritime ports, and detail a person in each to attend to them, at an additional compensation of five dollars per month at each custom house for the extra work thus imposed. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That no city other than a port of entry with a custom-house shall be furnished with a clock and time-ball, or keeper for the same, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The said appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. To the House Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 5039, by Mr. Phelps, appropriates \$30,000 to pay the officers and crew of the United States steamship *Bienville* the amounts severally due them as prize-money for captures made during the war of the rebellion. To House Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 5086, by Mr. Dingley, for the relief of George W. Graffam: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to reinstate George W. Graffam, late a 1st lieutenant in the United States Army; and that he, the said George W. Graffam, shall be assigned to the first vacancy of his grade occurring in the Infantry arm of the service. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5109, by Mr. Ford, To equalize the pay of officers of the Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the pay of all staff officers of the Navy shall be the same as that of the line officers with whom they hold relative rank. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. To House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5061, by Mr. Martin, for the relief of John S. Appleton: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to place on the retired list of the officers of the U. S. Army the name of John S. Appleton, with the rank of 1st lieutenant in the infantry, this being the rank held by him when he was mustered out of the service: *Provided,* That no pay or allowances shall accrue or be paid said Appleton under this act prior to his confirmation. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5114, by Mr. McCook, to amend section 1227 of the Revised Statutes: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1227 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: "All persons who have served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or other enlisted men, in the Regular Army, naval, volunteer, or militia forces of the United States, during the war of the rebellion, and have been honorably

discharged from the service, or still remain in the same, shall be entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive Army badge ordered for or adopted by the Army corps and division respectively in which they served, and, when members of the order, the badge and ribbon of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States." To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5141, by Mr. Spooner, authorizing recruits in the Army to purchase on credit certain articles necessary for their cleanliness and comfort: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That post traders and laundrymen at depots for recruits in the Army be, and hereby are, authorized to furnish such recruits, on credit, with such articles as may be necessary for their cleanliness and comfort, at a total cost not to exceed six dollars in value per man per month. Sec. 2. That muster and pay rolls be made out showing the amounts the recruits respectively owe, and signed by them before leaving the depot, and that the traders and laundrymen be paid on such rolls, the amount paid to each man to be noted accordingly on the muster and descriptive rolls in order that it may be withheld, after he joins his company, by the paymaster, at the first subsequent payment, and paid to the trader and laundrymen, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the War Department. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5157, by Mr. Pettibone, appropriates \$20,000 to test a system of fortification devised by Minter P. Key, for which he claims two important elements, namely, impenetrability and indestructibility. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5190, by Mr. Maginnis, provides that whenever any general officer is 63 years old and any one below this grade is 60, he shall be retired by the President, and any officer who has by name received a vote of thanks by Congress for distinguished services shall be retired upon the full pay and allowances of the grade upon which he is retired, and that officer in the line, not on this half pay list, of the rank of major-general, who on reaching the age of retirement, served in the field during the war with Mexico and in the late war of the rebellion, shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of his next higher grade. In the time of war retired officers may be assigned such duties as the President may deem for the best interests of the service, and whenever so assigned to duty such officers shall be entitled to and receive full pay of the respective grades on the active list. The active list hereafter is to comprise two classes, officers of full pay and in the regular line of promotion, and officers on half pay, eligible for active service, half pay officers above the retired rank of captain being eligible for promotion: *Provided,* That officers of the line shall be placed on half pay, and withdrawn from the regular line of promotion, as follows: Six months after the passage of the act, lieutenant-colonels, upon arriving at the age of 55 years; one year after the act, majors at 50, and 18 months after the passage of the act, captains or lieutenants at 45; colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors to be limited to regimental service of five years, in their respective grades, and captains to seven years, when, if not promoted to the next higher grade, upon the half-pay list; but this limitation shall not attach to officers below the rank of colonel until after they have received their next promotions. Officers on the half-pay list after five years without assignment to active service are to be placed on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade. The pay and allowances of officers on the half pay list shall be one half of the full pay and allowances of their respective grades on the active list. In time of war officers on half pay are to be assigned by the President to such active service as he deems best, and in time of peace to active service as recruiting officers; to duty at schools and colleges; with militia of the different States and Territories upon the application of the governors of the States; acting assistant quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence at military posts and stations; to the command of forts and military posts and stations next garrisoned; as aide-de-camp to general officers; duty in the Signal Service; inspecting officers, judge advocates, or other staff duties at division, department, or district headquarters; instructors or officers in charge of rifle practice and to the various special duties now performed by officers detailed or detached from their regiments or companies or to such other duties as Congress may from time to time specify and hereafter no regimental officer shall be detailed upon any duty which necessitates his absence from his company or regiment except courts-martial duty, duties at the West Point Military Academy, or to duty in a school for his instruction, when any officer on the half-pay list is available and competent for such duty. When any officer on the half-pay list is assigned to active service by the President he shall be entitled to and receive the full pay and allowances of his grade on the active list of the Army, and after 14 years' service in one grade he shall be promoted to the next higher grade on the half-pay list.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### OLD AND NEW CANADA.\*

On the basis of a memoir of Joseph Francois Perrault, Dr. P. Bender, of Quebec, has written a volume of much historic interest. Mr. Perrault, prothonotary of Quebec, was a man of high character, a philanthropist and christian, who during his long life of ninety-one years founded schools and model farms, published at his own expense many school books, and was the author of many elementary works on education, agriculture, civil law, and Canadian history. A man of genuine benevolence, his leisure was largely devoted to education, his favorite system being the "Lancastrian," or mutual. In tracing the biography of this worthy citizen and noble man, Dr. Bender gives a running account of Canada as it existed at the close of the French sway; of social life in and around Quebec; of the trials and perils of journeyings between Canada and the colonies at that time; of the relation of our war of the Revolution and the war of 1812 to our Canadian neighbors; and of the political and social changes in what is now the Dominion, during the earlier half of the present century. The work of Dr. Bender is executed in a spirit of thorough appreciation for the fine qualities and useful and honored life of the subject of his biography, and it can hardly fail to be perused with interest, not only by those who wish to know of the career of Mr. Perrault, from an authentic source, but by all who are eager to read whatever can throw light on the history of Canada during the period covered by this volume.

The February number of the "Magazine of American History" (A. S. Barnes and Co., publishers), will have an article upon Valley Forge, with map, and other

\* Old and New Canada. 1763-1844. Historic Scenes and Social Pictures, or the Life of Joseph-Francois Perrault. By P. Bender, M. D. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, Publishers. 1882.

illustrations, by Colonel Carrington, U. S. Army, author of "Battles of the American Revolution."

The "Sanitarian" for March contains a portion of the judicious "Remarks upon National and International Sanitary Jurisprudence," by Medical Director T. J. Turner, U. S. Navy, read before the American Public Health Association at Savannah, Ga., last December. The article fully discusses the relations of Congress to the health laws of the several States, and gives useful information concerning the powers of the National Board of Health. Doctor Turner thinks the whole matter of quarantine within the competent jurisdiction of Congress, and his opinion is based upon judicial decisions.

In Ordnance Notes 171, Lieutenant M. W. Lyon, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., gives an interesting account of the "Present Method of Target Practice at the Frankford Arsenal," to test the accuracy of the daily manufacture thereof. For this purpose two targets of ten shots each are fired at the 500 yard range. The methods employed are simple but accurate. An explanatory diagram is appended to the "Notes."

The black bass has now a volume all to himself; and those anglers who have devoted much time to the capture of this game fish, will consider the honor well deserved. Dr. James A. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass" gives a straightforward and practical, as well as a thoroughly scientific account of the black bass, its habits and habitats, and the best modes of catching it. The book is also a treatise on angling and fly-fishing, and contains a full account of tools, tackle, and implements. The mode and methods of handling the rod in casting, striking, and playing a bass are shown by engravings, and the book is fully illustrated. Robert Clarke and Co., Cincinnati.

The Century for April has a paper by Madame Ragozin on "Russian Jews and Gentiles," which is described as the most noteworthy defence of the Russians in the treatment of the Jews that has yet appeared in English. The May Century will contain a spirited answer, from the Hebrew point of view, by a Hebrew young lady of New York, Miss Emma Lazarus, who, in the April number, discusses the question, "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" Aside from her ability as a writer, Miss Lazarus would appear to have the best of the argument. The London Times presents a frightful picture of outrages upon the Jews, in a statement from the Russo-Jewish Committee, which is signed by Sir Nath'l. de Rothschild. One letter gives the names of five women and girls who have been outraged, and speaks of 20 others who were naturally ashamed to confess it. Another catalogue six murders and as many outrages, and a still longer list follows in a third letter. The Russian Government states that 3000 ruffians have been brought to justice; these letters declare that the prisoners were immediately set at liberty.

## THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

Mrs. MELVILLE, of Philadelphia, has received the following letter from her husband, Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette expedition:

IRKUTSK, RUSSIAN SIBERIA, JAN. 1, 1882.

DEAR HETTIE: After many trials and many tribulations I arrived here yesterday. We can muster but 13 people out of our original 33 persons. I am pretty well, and will be home this summer or next winter, according as I may be instructed by the Navy Department. I have telegraphed asking to remain, and will search for De Long and the others who perished at the mouth of the Lena River. Love to the children.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

The receipt of this letter from the long absent husband and father is thus touchingly described: "For four years the anxious mother and three little girls have been awaiting a letter from him. This morning Maud, who is about fifteen years of age, went, as she has thousands of times in over three years, to the Post-office to see if there was a letter. Mrs. Melville was seated at home sewing, and the other two girls were playing with their dolls. Suddenly one of the little ones said: 'Why, mamma, something's the matter with Maud. I actually believe there's a letter from papa.' Maud's feet did not appear to touch the ground. She broke through the gate like one pursued by some terrible phantom. With tears of joy streaming down her face, and choking with sobs, she threw herself at her mother's feet, dropping the letter, and crying out: 'Oh, mamma, at last! at last! it is from papa! Oh, it is from papa!' The mother tore it open, read it at a glance, and then reread it several times over. All the afternoon and up to going to bed last night the children were doing nothing else but reading over papa's letter.

The following communication was received in Washington, March 12:

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22, 1882.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief statement concerning the progress of Mr. Schuetz and myself toward Irkutsk. As reported by cable, Mr. Schuetz joined me in London Wednesday forenoon, February 15. We left by the first serviceable train for Paris at eight o'clock that evening, arriving at Paris early the next morning. On Tuesday morning I had telegraphed to Mr. Bennett that I would leave Wednesday for Paris for the purpose of conferring with him. Upon going to the Herald office I learned that Mr. Bennett was not in the city, but that my telegram had been forwarded. I sent an urgent despatch, to which I received a reply on Friday afternoon, through the Herald agent, as follows:

"Give my compliments to Lieut. Harber, and tell him it will be impossible for me to be in Paris within the next two or three days, and that, as he seems to be in a great hurry to go ahead, he had better not wait unless he has something of importance to communicate which cannot be telegraphed. Tell him that Mr. Sibirakoff, owner of the steamer *Lena*, has kindly tendered her to me, but that the Herald correspondent will, of course, turn her over to Lieut. Harber as commander of the search, to which I suppose Mr. Sibirakoff will have no objection. Will Lieut. Harber kindly let me know what his instructions are, as I may be able to suggest



something? Danenhower's last despatch says Melville has started from Yakutsk January 13 with three parties, headed by Midshipman, Bartlett, and himself, and that they would be on the ground by March and not leave a stone unturned, searching every inch of the territory. All that Lieutenant Harber can do, therefore, will be to conduct a supplementary search for Chipp after the river opens in May or June, by which time, no doubt, Melville will have found De Long. Telegraph me answer soon as possible. BENNETT."

I answered Mr. Bennett: "Have read despatch with interest. Information concerning steamer *Lena* and parties already started very useful. Will communicate with Sibirskoff. Will gladly receive any suggestion from you. No special communication to make you. My instructions leave everything to my judgment. I deem it necessary to leave this evening. Communicate with me through Hoffman my fresh information which may arrive regarding Danenhower's movements. HARBER."

We left Paris at eight p. m. and came direct to St. Petersburg, arriving Monday evening, the 20th inst. I saw Mr. Hoffman that evening, but learned nothing of importance further. I telegraphed to Danenhower asking his plans and received the following:

"Will proceed west slowly with nine men if eyes permit, next Monday, the 27th. Have gathered all data and will meet you at Tomsk. *Lena's* owner wants 30,000 rubles for entire spring and summer. My plan was to man her with our men and search for Chipp. Bennett telegraphs that Jackson will have her. Jackson will arrive in three days. What are your relations with him? If you take the *Lena* I strongly advise keeping our men. Bring small navigation outfit. Send mail care of Governor at Tomsk. Answer DANENHOWER."

Yesterday, with Mr. Hoffman, I called upon General Ignatieff and the Governor-General of Siberia, also the Minister of Marine. All advise strongly my getting greater part of outfit here, and accordingly I am delayed one day longer than otherwise would be necessary. These officers were particularly kind; assured me that all that could be done was now being done, and that I would be aided as much as possible in all matters. To-day General Ignatieff sent special passes, and the Hydrographic Office has supplied me with charts and books which I could get at no other place. Baron Osten Sacken has also given me much aid. I would especially call the attention of the department to those services. The Jackson spoken of in Danenhower's despatch is the *Herald* correspondent. It seems now that unless Chipp's fate is decided before spring I had better take the *Lena*. If so, Danenhower's recommendation to use our own men is an eminently good one, for men of intelligence who could be of service on board ship are indeed scarce in that section. Some of these men are now entirely well and anxious to remain and assist. From Tomsk I will cable news and ask instructions. I will set out for Orenburg to-morrow evening. Respectfully your obedient servant, G. B. HARBER, Lieutenant.

The wife of Engineer Melville, of the *Jeannette*, has consented to make public, for the first time, his last letter to her from San Francisco, written just before the steamer sailed. In former letters he had told her of his disappointment at the size of the vessel, the trouble he had in getting heavy pieces of machinery on board, and his doubt whether the yacht could carry enough coal for even the most moderate use. In his letter, which is dated at San Francisco, July 6, 1879, he says: "I was disappointed when I saw what the *Jeannette* was, and I knew at once she would never do for such a voyage. They have been doing what they could to make her better, but I don't think it will be of much use. The *Tigress* [the vessel in which he made his first polar voyage] was bad enough, but the *Jeannette* is much worse. I have left nothing undone to provide against what I see is ahead of us, but I am not a man to back out at a time like this. After going so far I would go, even if I was certain we would never get back. Some of us may weather it, but I am sure the *Jeannette* will never come back—she will never come back." In another letter, written in Behring Strait, Melville tells of an encounter with the ice which was almost fatal to the *Jeannette*, and weakened her greatly for her subsequent work.

Secretary Hunt has received a cable message from James Gordon Bennett, at Paris, as follows: "I have transferred steamer *Lena* to Lieut. Harber, and have notified him accordingly. She was put at my disposal by M. Schmotin, her present owner, until Sept. 1. As some repairs will be necessary to put her in order for use of search party, will you telegraph Harber giving him authority to take charge of *Lena* on arrival at Irkutsk, undertake repairs, etc." The Secretary telegraphed to Lieut. Harber directing him to take charge of the steamer *Lena* and to have the necessary repairs made.

An interesting letter from Lieut. Danenhower to his mother dated Yakutsk, Siberia, Dec. 30, 1881, appears in the daily papers of March 17th. He reports Jack Cole as at times out of his head, when he is difficult to manage. Of his own condition he says: "I am growing stout. Dr. Kapello has examined my left eye and he says that a very ordinary operation is required to make it a very efficient eye. What is called an artificial pupil will have to be cut in the membrane that now clouds the vision. He advises me to wait until I get home, for after the operation I will have to remain in a dark room for a month or two. My general health is excellent. I am stout and hearty."

#### RAILROADS AND MINES OF BOLIVIA.

COMMANDER MEERIMAN, of the U. S. S. *Adams*, communicates some interesting statements regarding the railroad and mines in Bolivia. The railway extends from Mollendo to Puno, a distance of 325 miles, and until Mollendo was blockaded by the Chilians was in a most prosperous condition. The highest point reached is at Colca, 14,590 feet above sea-level. From Mollendo the road runs East along the sea shore, nearly level, for 13 miles to Ensenada, but in the next 20 miles to Cachendo it rises 3,000 feet, or about 150 feet to the mile. From Cachendo to Vitor the road lays across the Islay pampas, a distance of 41 miles. This desert is singularly desolate in appearance. Along its surface sand dunes of uniform, crescent shape, concave on the

Eastern side, move by the action of the wind about two feet a day, and when they encounter the track give much trouble, some of them being 50 feet high. The light crystal like sand, beginning at the bottom, travels up the side of the sand bank, falls over the top, and so moves on always, retaining its crescent like form, with the horns pointing to the East. They are of a dull blue, an entirely different color from the grey soil over which they pass, giving a most singular appearance to the landscape.

From Vitor the track again rises rapidly until at Arequipa, but 30 miles distant—it attains a height of nearly 8,000 feet. From Juliaco, 29 miles West of Puno, a road has been projected towards Cuzco, a distance of 85 miles, but the war between Chili and Peru stopped the building of it further. Much injury has been inflicted on the roads since the commencement of the war. The railroads represent \$60,000,000, were built by Americans, and are now managed by them.

**Mines of Bolivia.**—The gold is principally found along the river Tipuani, which takes its rise a short distance from La Paz, on the Eastern slope of the Andes, flowing Northward into the Beni, which in turn flows into the Madeira, and so into the Amazon. These placer mines are exceedingly rich and compare with those of California in the ratio of about 10 to 1 in favor of Bolivia. The mines are worked in the crudest way by the Indians. The floods in the Tipuani are sudden and violent, and a whole summer's work of the Indian is frequently swept away in a few moments. The richest gold, however, is found on the pampas, skirting the river, and is called *slate* gold from its shape. These pampas were formerly the bed of a river. With sufficient capital provided to build dams and dig ditches, so as to use the river water with hydraulic pumps, many millions of gold might be taken out. If a knowledge of these mines were obtained in the United States there would, it is believed, be a greater rush to the banks of the Tipuani than there was to California in 1849.

The present celebrity which Peru enjoys of being one of the richest of the silver-bearing districts in the world is partly fallacious. Up to 1825 Peru was known as Alta and Baja Peru. At that time this latter district was taken from Peru, by Gen. Bolivar, and called Bolivia. In this district was established the richest of the silver-bearing mines, notably among which was the Potosi mine, still worked. This mine is in the most southern district of Bolivia east of the Andes, and is many hundred miles from the Peru of the present. Bolivia now produces about \$20,000,000 of silver annually, but with proper appliances could probably produce \$150,000,000.

The mines of Colcacha, Huanchaca, Orura, Potosi, Guadalupe, Machacamorco, and Curangos are the most productive. These mines, of which there are twenty-two in Curangos alone, were abandoned by the Spaniards early in the last century by reason of the water flowing in them. About the beginning of the present century some of them were reopened, and worked up to 1826, when the Indians revolted. It had been the custom to employ from six to seven hundred Indians in each mine, who carried out the flowing water with buckets, pumps being unknown. Apparently all that is needed is capital to furnish machinery to pump out and keep free these abandoned mines. One of them at Colcacha was reopened a few months since, with modern machinery in use. In July last the shares sold at \$500. At present they sell at \$3,500, and the mine pays \$350 per share per month. The vein is only 29 inches wide. The central 10 inches is composed of what is known as ruby silver, and yields 75 per centum of pure silver, the yield gradually decreasing from this central 10 inches to the wall, where it only gives one per cent.

Capital is needed to open the roads and purchase machinery. The roads to most of these abandoned mines are merely mule tracks, and the machinery consequently must be so constructed that no piece weighs over 150 lbs., the mules only carrying 300 lbs., divided equally on each side.

#### COST OF INDIAN WARS.

From the recent report of the Secretary of War of the cost of Indian wars during the past 10 years, we learn that the Modoc war of 1872-3 cost \$335,009. The war in Texas, in 1875, cost \$6,641. That with the Sioux, in 1876-7, ran up a bill of \$1,894,361. In 1877 the difficulty with the Nez Percés cost \$975,082, and the next year \$567,571 were spent in the Bannock war. The conflict with the Northern Cheyennes, in 1878-9, cost \$34,209, while the attempt in 1879 to subdue the Utes involved an expenditure of \$1,192,682. In the same year \$9,411 were spent in controlling the Sheep Eaters, and in 1881, with the Apache difficulties not overcome, the expense reached \$43,850. The total cost of these active attempts to control the aborigines was \$5,058,821.

The aggregate cost of all kinds of service by the United States Army west of the Mississippi, was, for the last ten years, \$205,474,759. To this is to be added \$17,417,761, being the additional amount chargeable on appropriations for regular supplies and incidental expenses, transportation, purchase of horses, hire and construction of quarters; also \$993,744, the annual average of deficiency appropriations for items mentioned in the preceding column, calculated as therein, making a total of \$223,891,264 as the estimate submitted by the Secretary of War of the total cost of troops in the Indian country. This is based upon the estimate that the average percentage of the Army kept west of the Mississippi is, for the whole period of 10 years, 73.36. This has been the cost of troops, and does not take into account the peace offerings, annuities, and other inducements which have been provided at very large expense by the Government.

Gen. Sherman's conclusion is, without examining the figures closely, that four-fifths of the expenditures of the annual appropriations had been made on Indian

account during the ten years between 1872 and 1882. He says: I construe all of the Army west of the Mississippi as either in the Indian country or so near as to be incident to their control or observation. The Army to-day consists of 23,785 enlisted men and about 2,000 commissioned officers. Of these are posted west of the Mississippi River—

	Men.
All the cavalry—ten regiments.....	6,627
All the Indian scouts.....	300
Twenty-four out of twenty-five regiments of Infantry.....	10,916
First regiment of Artillery.....	525
Batteries E and F, 2d Artillery, and C, 3d Artillery.....	161

Total west of the Mississippi.....	18,529
East of the Mississippi River—	
The 10th regiment of Infantry.....	350
Four regiments of artillery, less the three companies.....	1,885
Permanent recruiting parties.....	1,316
Engineer Battalion, Ordnance Department, and non-combatants.....	1,705

Total east of the Mississippi..... 5,256  
Thus accounting for every man now in the Army. This has been the condition of facts for the past ten years, the aggregate force varying each day, but the relative proportions but little disturbed.

The *Venice Presse* states that from the 10th to the 28th of Feb. 28 engagements and skirmishes occurred between the Herzegovinian insurgents and the Austrian troops, all of which resulted in the retreat of the enemy, who on no occasion waited for the Austrians to attack them at close quarters. The Austrian losses in these engagements were 116 men killed and wounded, including 10 officers. Says the *London Times*: "It is too evidently the desire and the intention of an active party in Russia to seek the earliest opportunity for violently attacking the Eastern settlement at which all Europe arrived in 1878. The attack is primarily directed against Austria as the oppressor of the Slavs, and against Germany as the too influential meddler in Russian affairs; but, in point of fact, it is anybody and everybody outside the Russian border that is to feel the weight of Russian discontent. For this is the real reason of the cry of which Gen. Skobelev has made himself the mouthpiece. Russia is profoundly unhappy. Her great novelist, Ivan Tourgueneff, in the story which he has just published in a German magazine, paints a typical Russian in the 'Despairer,' who gives his name to it—a Russian who despairs of everything, but chiefly of Russia. It is no wonder; for despotism, Nihilism, and the blind race-hatred that has broken out in the persecution of the Jews, are phenomena that leave little room for political optimism."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**INQUIRER** asks: What provision of existing law warrants a line officer of the Navy in taking or claiming precedence from a date prior to his actual entrance into the service, as recorded in the Navy Register, except he may have legally gained numbers upon the Register, and consequent length of service? The same question applies to the action of the Febiger Board, in the case of those staff officers who have been awarded precedence from a date prior to that of their actual entrance (per Navy Register), plus six years. Will you please refer me to the statute authorizing such precedence? **ANS.**—We are aware of no statute that authorizes an officer in taking an earlier precedence (except staff officers) than his original entry into the service, unless he has gained numbers under some general or special act of Congress. Ordinarily, the date from which he takes rank as stated in his commission, is his legal date. It sometimes occurs that a commission shows an earlier date than the officer actually entered the service, in consequence of his having been confirmed from a certain date and the commission not having, for some reason, been delivered for some time afterwards. Strictly speaking, it would seem to be reasonable that an officer should take rank or precedence on original entry from the date of such entry.

A **CORRESPONDENT** says: "I am befogged. In your last issue you report Col. John M. Brannan as commanding the 4th U. S. Artillery, Col. Chas. C. Gilbert as commanding the 17th U. S. Infantry, and Col. L. C. Hunt as commanding the 14th U. S. Infantry. But another paper—which undertakes to give Army news—reports Col. Emory Upton as commanding the 4th, and Colonel T. L. Crittenden as commanding the 17th, and Col. Smith the 14th. Which is right?" **ANS.**—Col. Emory Upton died many months ago. Col. Crittenden and Smith were retired many months ago. Our report is correct.

**C.** asks as to how the sword should be carried, and on which ring. He says: "In your reply to 'Inquirer,' Buffalo, N. Y., in the *JOURNAL* of Feb. 25, 1882, you reply to question 2 as follows: 'Yes; the extra ring was added for the purpose of carrying the sword in that manner.' I have understood that, according to Upton's Manual of the Sword, the upper ring only should be used, and that the guard should be to the rear. (Par. 752-763, Upton)." **ANS.**—In reply to this we give the following decision of Gen. Upton himself, which was published in the *JOURNAL* of Aug. 23, 1879: "Par. 763, prescribing that when the sword is hooked up, the guard shall be to the rear, was written when the scabbard was provided with but two rings, which necessarily brought the guard to the rear. When the scabbard has three rings, and the sword is hooked up by the front or extra ring, the guard naturally comes to the front, and should be so worn."

A **CORRESPONDENT** asks: 1. Is there any branch of the cavalry in English and Continental armies specially armed with a view to fighting on foot, as occasion calls? 2. Have there been instances of such service by cavalry specially armed or otherwise in the Franco-Prussian, Russo-Turkish, or Crimean wars? 3. Can you give me the titles of a book or books which will afford me the information? **ANSWER.**—From one-quarter to one-third of the cavalry in Continental armies consists of dragoons, armed with a carbine and instructed in fighting on foot. The hussars and lancers have until recently been armed with the sabre and lance, and hence could not fight on foot. It is proposed, however (and possibly now accomplished), to arm these light cavalry with a carbine also. The English propose to form corps of mounted infantry. 2. No; except in a few minor instances. During the winter campaign on the Loire the German cav-



ally dismounted to fight the Franco-Tireurs. In Gourko's first passage of the Balkans his dragoons fought on foot, and once (July 16th, at Ufani near Shipka) advanced with fixed bayonets against infantry. There was no instance in either war of cavalry fighting on foot in a great battle, or at any time in numbers as large as a brigade. 3. The standard military histories of these wars will give this negative information. Recent special works on cavalry are, Denison's "History of Cavalry," and a paper read last autumn before the Royal United Service Institution, on "Mounted Infantry," by Capt. J. B. Lumley, reprinted by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., as "Ordnance Notes No. 169."

### THE STATE TROOPS.

**THIRTEENTH, NEW YORK.**—Col. D. E. Austen.—The left wing of the 13th assembled at the armory on Monday, March 13, for battalion drill, composed of Cos. A, B, E, D, and I. Formation and equalization into five commands of 12 files each was prompt. Drill commenced with manual, which was executed in first-class manner, the men showing result of recent instruction and working well together. The next was marching in line of battle, with good alignments and firm step, and wheel into column of companies, also well done. From column of companies order was given to form single rank, which was not well executed by either officers or men, the former running about wildly, apparently without knowing what to do, and the latter being entirely regardless as to preservation of distances. After a march in single rank distance, line was formed in double time in double rank on the right, firmly done in some respects, but not at all up to the standard. Forming double rank was also poorly executed by most of the companies. Co. B, under command of Lieut. Brown, however, did well, as it always does when in his hands. Loadings and firings were next taken up, and proved by far the best executed portion of the evening drill. The men were very steady, and paid strict attention, so that the efforts of the Colonel to confuse them by changing the cadence of his commands and by ordering unexpected movements in a very rapid manner proved entirely ineffective. We think the Colonel should never give his commands except in regular manner and uniform voice. After the loadings, on right and on left into line, both in double and single rank, were repeated over and over again, evidently to disarm criticism, and it is well to state that towards the end the men succeeded to perform the movements in good shape, if an inclination of the fours now and then to lose their exact unity and alignment is excepted.

The next battalion drill was by the right wing, consisting of companies C, F, G, H, and K, and took place on Tuesday evening, March 14, with five commands of 16 files each. Formation and equalization, as on the previous evening, prompt. The movements were a counterpart of those executed by the left wing just reported, and are subject to about the same general criticism. The second company in line, distinguished itself by remarkable unsteadiness, and had better look to its laurels if it has any. The captain in command of this, as well as the one in command of the left company, was very slow, the latter particularly exhibited unaccountable tardiness in dressing his command. Company G was very steady. More application to tactics and more attention to business while on drill is required from the majority of the officers and men of this evening.

There is some dissatisfaction among the officers of the 13th with their junior field officers, who are rapidly becoming very conspicuous by their continued absence from drills, and mutterings about this are heard from many sides. It is stated that the major, although detailed, has not been present at a single drill this season, and this absence is attributed to the fact that having consented to the use of his name as candidate for captain of the Gatling battery, he considers the election so certain that no further allegiance to the 13th or his part seems to be necessary. We cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but one fact is certain, that when an officer loses his interest in his organization to such an extent as this, it becomes expedient that he should leave it.

The gymnasium erected by Mr. A. C. Burnham will be formally opened on April 1, at 8 P. M., with a varied entertainment of athletics, of which the full particulars will be given next week. We believe the following is a part of the programme: Mile run, 220 yards race, blindfold, wheelbarrow, hurdle, relief, and nine pin races. Pyramids, magic ladder, and scaling of the fort, a new French game. The regiment will parade for review and presentation of marksmen's badges on April 6.

Captain Morie, of company F, who deserves great credit for the interest he takes in rifle shooting, has given three handsome medals to be shot for by his company.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, commanding.—On Thursday evening, March 9, the drill hall was occupied by the 2d and 9th companies, numbering twenty-eight and twenty files respectively, under the command of Capt. H. S. Steele and W. C. Casey. We had been led to expect some skirmish drill, but were disappointed, as the drill in both companies was only in the ordinary company movements, the manual, and loadings and firings. Of course, as might be expected from these two companies which enjoy the reputation of belonging to the best of the regiment, the majority of the exercises were gone through with a high degree of proficiency, yet in some respects they did not come up to what we have seen them do on previous occasions. We watched the movements as closely as this is possible for one person, when two organizations are performing at the same time, and the following is a résumé of what we saw. The second company stopped drilling and left the hall before the ninth. The first movement of the former which we noticed was a formation of column of platoons and short march, which was very good, followed by right forward fours right, march in column of fours, taking of single rank distance, wheeling of fours into single rank and into line, with a large gap in the centre due to the distance between the fours in question. The short march in single rank which followed after dressing the line was very well done; right forward fours right brought the company into column of fours, which was closed to double rank distance in good shape, and then formed into column of twos. The company then halted at the farthest corner of the hall and began the manual and loadings and firings, of which we only caught an occasional glimpse. The movements of the hands, the sound of the fixing and unfixing of the bayonets, and the pulling of the triggers indicated that this part of the drill was performed with great exactness and precision. After this a few more marching exercises were executed, beginning with fours right, followed by formation into line and a wheel in company front which was crooked and broken, but showed some improvement when repeated, although far from perfect. Some more marching with a few fairly performed movements of the manual came next, succeeded by another wheel which turned out better than the two previous ones, but the progress shown in this was neutralized again by the wheel from a halt which followed shortly after and which was the worst of all, being broken and entirely out of shape all through. Shortly after this the company stacked arms and marched out.

A halt in column of fours and the exact manner in which the company came to the carry from right shoulder were the first movements which attracted our attention in the ninth company. They were followed by several obliques in column of fours both to the right and left, all well done, except that we noticed bad alignment in the rear set of fours when obliquing to the right. Left front into line twice repeated was next, and all went well except that during the second time the left fours did not halt together. Right forward fours right and formation of line to the front in double time followed, and were succeeded by a good march in line, which was broken into column of fours and reformed on the right. Some movements in single rank, ending with a line march in single rank, which was well done, and a fours left about, both repeated, were executed, and the company also performed some good obliques in line, but it failed in all the wheels which were made during the evening. There must have been a number of new men in the ranks, otherwise we cannot account for the faulty manner in which this company performed its wheels on this occasion. The captain attempted to correct the defect by trying the movement over and over again, both to the right and left, and although now and then it looked like improvement, yet not a wheel during the evening was performed worthy of the reputation of the ninth company. The drill in the manual by the numbers, which closed the exercises, was handsome and well performed.

The Battalion drill of Cos. A, B and H, on Friday evening, March 10, under command of Lieut. Col. Smith, was executed with 6 commands of 12 files front in the usual off-hand, and efficient manner of the 7th. The formation was prompt and quick, and as soon as the battalion had been turned over to him, Col. Smith began at once with formation of close column on 6th company right in front and deployment on the same company to the right, when some of the interior companies lost distance, which could have been avoided by giving the command fours left in proper time when the companies arrived opposite their interval. Close column on 1st company and subsequent deployment to the left were better executed. These were followed by formation of close column on 6th company left in front, and in the deployment on 1st company which followed it was the 5th company which lost distance. Close column of divisions to the right was next, and in the formation of column of fours which followed the rear division was slow and fell behind. This was succeeded by close column of divisions to the left, and changes of direction both by the right and left flanks, during which everybody seemed to know his business and place, but in breaking into column of fours the 3d division was again slow and fell behind. This caused the cadence and the step to be disturbed on each occasion, and could have been avoided by a little promptness in giving the command for breaking into column of fours to the 3d division. Close column of division was formed to the right and also to the left, and a good march in column of divisions with well performed wheeling in turning the corners of the hall was executed, after which the sub-divisions were marched by the flank, which was followed by changes of direction to the right in excellent style, another march in division column, and a repetition of the march by the flank of divisions and changes of direction. The divisions being again broken into column of fours, the latter marched around the hall and were then wheeled into line and formed into double column, which was deployed by the commands fours left and right. The previous movements were then repeated and the column of divisions formed into line by the commands right into line wheel, left companies on right into line. From this fours took single rank distance to the right, and then the column was formed on right into line in double rank. Fours right was next, followed by handsome formation of line on right into single rank. Double rank distance having been restored in double time, close column of divisions was formed to the right and wheeling distance taken, which was succeeded by formation of companies to the right. Here the 5th company lost distance. Formation of divisions and of companies was repeated; the latter were closed in mass, wheeling distance was taken and the companies passed in fine style around the hall. The drill previous to the loadings and firings wound up with changing of front on 6th, 4th and 1st companies and formation of line. The firings by wing, company, file, rank, etc., were excellent, and do not need any further comment. The battalion drill was very good, and with the exception of the few instances where distances were lost as pointed out in this article, no mistakes occurred.

The concert in the 7th armory on Saturday evening, March 18, will be an unusually interesting affair, and as it is the last of the season people should not neglect the opportunity.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.**—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Frothingham, Commanding.—This regiment was reviewed on Saturday evening, March 11, by Brig.-Gen. W. H. Brownell, commanding the 4th Brigade, on the occasion of the presentation of its marksmen's badges. The affair was well attended, 9 commands of 16 files responding to adjutant's call in a prompt manner, and the formation of the regiment was completed in very short time. Gen. Brownell having passed through the ranks and returned to the reviewing stand, the command fours right was given and each company, after turning the first corner of the hall, wheeled into line by fours and began its march past the reviewing officer in company front. We are sorry to say that the first three companies formed line in a broken and scraggy manner, and that it took them some time to straighten out and form their line straight. But for this accident the review would have been an excellent one, as all the other companies succeeded in performing the just mentioned movement in good shape, and the three unfortunate ones, after they had once become straightened out, performed the rest of their task very creditably. The review being over a dress parade took place with excellent manual and remarkable steadiness of the men during the sounding off. After this the marksmen were ordered to the front and presented with their badges by Col. Joseph G. Story, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the brigade, who in a very few words complimented the regiment on its progress in target firing. General Brownell himself handed the regimental medal to its winner, Lieut. Candee, of Co. B, who is a good marksman, as shown by the result he obtained. During the presentation of the badges there was considerable unsteadiness in the rear rank of the battalion all along the line. Gen. Brownell was accompanied by Col. Manchester, Major Roulier, Major Farr, Major Poillon, Major Hyde, Capt. Bridge, Capt. Moore, and Lieut. Middleton. The affair ended with a dance, in which the numerous audience indulged with delight and energy.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—Col. Josiah Porter.—Battalion drills in the 22d have for the present been discontinued, and the companies are drilling two at the time in the firing positions, etc., as laid down by late instructions from General Headquarters. On Tuesday night, March 14, we witnessed the performance of Companies D, Capt. S. M. Smith, and F, Capt. Gregory, each presenting a front of 12 files. The dark fatigue uniform of the 22d looked neat, and both companies, notwithstanding their rather small fronts, made a favorable impression on account of the large average physique of most of the men. A few manoeuvres in column

of fours and some wheeling in company front were gone through by both commands before the firing drill commenced. The latter consisted of the usual exercises by rank, company, file, kneeling, etc. As the men have all had some instruction lately in this sort of thing they acquitted themselves quite creditably. The marching was also fair. Company F devoted its time mainly to the manual, firing drill, etc., while on the other hand we noticed to our satisfaction that Company D took a new departure in trying its hand at skirmish drill, and this took the greatest portion of our attention. We understand this is the first attempt, and considering this fact the men deserve credit for doing as well as they did. The drill was by no means perfect, of course, and there is any amount of room for improvement. Particularly in the beginning of the drill there was a good deal of hesitation and indecision manifested, yet this wore off to a great extent as the exercises proceeded, and after some coaching and repetitions the movements were executed quite promptly. The movements began with deployments by the flank and assembly on the right, left, and centre skirmishers, which as soon as the men understood the general principles were followed by the firings from a halt and advancing. These passed off fairly, but we noticed that in firing while marching, at the command "cease firing," the line halted, which was wrong. The march should have been kept up until the command halt, and if there was no room to continue it the captain should have commanded halt, or he could have changed its direction to the right, left, or rear. In rallying by fours, we noticed number four, who stands fast, come to support arms, which is also wrong. He should fix his bayonet, fire a few rounds, and then come to a charge bayonet without commands. Too much time was wasted on fixing and unfixing bayonets. The rallies and deployments are made in the presence of the enemy, and all movements pertaining thereto should be executed with the utmost promptness and decision. Deployments to the front were also attempted, and executed as well as the limited space permitted. No larger intervals than two paces could be had. Changes of direction in skirmish line, which are an easy movement, were well executed.

The manual by the numbers of Co. F was fair. A mistake was made in trying to teach the men the inspection of arms (in which, by the way, they need instruction) with unfixed bayonets, from a carry, and by a return to this position from the inspection. This is not right—see paragraphs 113 and 114, Upton's Tactics. Col. Porter, who was present, noticed this defect, and had it corrected on the spot. We have some doubts as to whether the "position drill," in connection with the firings, is worth the time devoted to it. It is in accordance with orders from Albany, and has, of course, to be carried out. A little of Upton and a little of Wingate mixed up certainly tends to confuse the men, and if it is considered that neither position as taught in ranks is the one taken at the butt, the time devoted to it during drills might be better employed in teaching the men the principles of aiming, etc. (This is not intended as a criticism on the 22d, who are going through drill according to orders.) We felt for the men when they were holding out their muskets at arms' length while the correction of awkward positions was going on, and it somewhat reminded us of the time when we were ourselves posing, under a blazing sun, at the "prime parry" in Upton's bayonet drill, during the whole time it took the instructor to correct the position of every awkward man in the company.

A grand inter-military athletic tournament will be held on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, Saturday, April 15 next, under the auspices of Co. H, 22d regiment, when there will be 1 mile,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and 100 yards handicaps, 220 yds. run, 440 yds. run, and 1 mile walk, all handicaps; a tug-of-war, open to all comers, aggregate weight 4 men 540 lbs., prize, and a tug-of-war, open to members of N. G. only, weight not limited, prize; a 2-mile bicycle race, handicaps; and a 1 mile walk for those who have never beat 8.30. Entries close April 8. Entrance fee, 50 cts. Entries must be sent to Geo. W. Willis, 319 Broadway, New York. Prizes will be given to first and second in each event, excepting tugs-of-war, for which colors and a bronze statue will be given.

**NEW YORK.**—G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., March 10, publishes suggestions for examination of officers and non-com. officers of the National Guard, with a view of advancing standard and efficiency of the same.

The third meeting to elect a commander for the 2d Brigade was as ineffective as the two previous ones. It took place at the arsenal on Wednesday evening, March 15, and was attended by a large number of prominent National Guardsmen, who were eagerly watching the result of each ballot. Five ballots were cast, each with the now stereotyped result of 4 votes each for Col. Seward and Mr. Fitzgerald, and 3 for Col. Vose. This makes 25 ballots cast altogether. At the end of the 5th vote, Gen. Shaler adjourned the meeting until Wednesday, March 23, stating that he would inform the Governor of the result of the balloting which has so far taken place. Under the law (section 77 of the Military Code) the choice has now passed from the hands of the field officers of the brigade into those of the Governor, and it is expected that the latter will make use of his privilege of filling the vacancy by an appointment of his own.

In putting a stop to the brevet nuisance the Governor has done a wise thing. The Adjutant-General has given the following decision in the matter: "The Commander-in-Chief emphatically refuses to sign any more brevet commissions issued under concurrent resolutions, and states that the issue of this class of commissions has been through inadvertence, as a concurrent resolution is in no sense a law, and directs that future applicants for such commissions be informed of this decision." Brevet commissions if conferred for anything but conspicuous gallantry on the battle-field or particularly distinguished and valuable services lose all their effect and are soon regarded as a farce, and this seems to be the way they are now generally looked at.

The resignation of Capt. E. A. McAlpin, 7th regt., has been accepted.

Capt. C. A. DeMott, 2d Lt. A. W. Calliser, Jr., 2d Lt. B. W. Swope, 22d regt.; 1st Lt. H. Bornemann, 11th regt.; 1st Lt. W. R. Clough and 2d Lt. D. A. Skinnell, 9th regt., all recently elected, have passed the Examining Board, Capt. DeMott and Lt. Calliser with a standing of 100 per cent.

2d Lt. C. M. Strominger and Capt. Chas. Foxwell, Co. K, 22d regt.; Capt. J. Lindauer, Co. H, and Asst. Surg. J. B. Hayes, 11th regt., have resigned.

Commissions have been received for Hugo Zeydel, Q. M. 11th regt., and 2d Lt. Jos. H. Keller, 2d Battery.

Companies E and I, 11th regt., have been consolidated under the letter I, and the officers of Co. E put on the supernumerary list, by S. O. 32, A. G. O., series 1882.

Major J. M. Varian, Jr., has been appointed Asst. Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, vice Oreeney, deceased.

Capt. Chas. J. McGowan, 12th regiment, has resigned. 2d Lieut. W. Content has been elected 1st Lieutenant Co. H, 12th regiment.

J. F. Moynahan has been elected 2d Lieut. Co. F, 8th regt.



The 69th regiment commenced the celebration of St. Patrick's day on Friday, March 17, by divine service at the cathedral, for which purpose it marched out from the armory at 8 A. M. The day was wound up by a grand ball.

We have received invitations to the fourth dress parade and ball of the Veteran Reserve Corps of Brooklyn, which will take place at Fr. Jenson's Germania Hall, corner Montrose avenue and Leonard street, on Monday evening, March 20, and promises to be a handsome affair.

The 46th Sep. Co. elected the following officers: 1st Lieut. Charles Carlton, 2d Lieut. Jacob Young.

Capt. Walter Thorne, who resigned last December from Co. A, 13th regiment, has been re-elected.

Gen. Brownell will present the 47th regiment with its marksmen's badges on March 29.

It is stated that the Adjutant-General of the State has a new system of books in preparation.

Capt. G. L. Davenport, 1st Lieut. G. A. Phelan and 2d Lieut. J. A. Swift, of the 47th regiment, recently elected, and David S. Babcock, Jr., commissary, and C. L. Middleton, senior aid, 4th Brigade, have received their commissions.

MASSACHUSETTS.—After the late exciting election contests, quiet reigns once more, and matters have settled down to their usual status. The drill reports of both brigades, with exception of Companies F, 2d regiment, and C and G, 9th regiment, have been received and published. The strength of the different organizations on Feb. 28 was as follows: 1st Brigade—Infantry, 1st regiment, 591; 2d regiment, 362; 3d regiment, 549. Artillery and Cavalry, 156. 2d Brigade—Infantry, 5th regiment, 521; 8th regiment, 628; 9th regiment, 331. Artillery and Cavalry, 310. Total, 3,443. This does not include the companies which have not rendered reports. The 9th regiment had a meeting of officers at headquarters on Wednesday evening for instructions. The Massachusetts Guard of Cambridgeport (Company B, 1st regiment) gave their annual military ball and reception on Thursday evening. Drill and dress parade took place during the early part of the evening. The Pierce Light Guard gave a complimentary party at its armory, Boylston Hall, on Friday evening. The committee of arrangements consisted of Lieuts. Hovey and Moulton, Sergeants B. C. Durkee, W. H. Carey and W. K. DeLue, Corp. T. H. Goodwin, and Private Ben Benari. Company D, 9th regiment, will have an election on Monday evening, 20th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Capt. Bogan as major.

Elections took place as follows: On March 13, 8th regt., Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Chas. L. Ayers; Lieut.-Colonel, Major Francis A. Osgood; Major, Capt. Charles E. Chase, Co. I, Lynn; on his declination, Capt. Clarence M. Sprague, Co. C, 1st regt., 1st Lieut., Charles L. Hovey; Captain and 2d Lieut., J. Marion Moulton and Sergeant H. Clarence Durkee, 1st and 2d Lieuts., respectively. Battery B, Worcester, Myson M. Borden, Junior 1st Lieut., and Frank J. Greer, 2d Lieut., to fill vacancies. At the conclusion of the 8th regt. election, Gen. Peach, of the 2d Brigade, was presented with a full set of horse equipments and a full brigadier-general's uniform and equipments.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. 1, 1st regiment Hartford, March 1, published the following resolution tendering thanks of the General Assembly to the militia who represented the State at the Yorktown Centennial, passed by the January session of the General Assembly: "That the 1st regiment of the Connecticut National Guard and the 2d Co. of the Governor's Foot Guard who represented the State at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, by their soldierly bearing and gentlemanly conduct during their entire trip to Yorktown and

Charleston, reflected credit and honor upon the State, and merit and hereby receive the thanks of the General Assembly. Passed February 14, 1882."

The Connecticut National Guard will proceed into camp at Niantic as follows: The 1st and 2d regiments and the Light Battery the last week in August, and the 3d and 4th regiments the last week in September. Brig. Gen. S. R. Smith will be in command.

PENNSYLVANIA.—For some time past business men and corporations have been subscribing liberally for a fund for the erection of an armory at Philadelphia for the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and the affair has now proceeded so far that the date for the laying of the corner stone has been fixed as the 19th of April, the anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Plans for the erection of the building have been decided upon, contracts have been awarded, Gov. Hoyt has been invited to preside at the ceremony of laying the corner stone, and Col. W. McMichael requested to deliver the oration on the occasion. Both gentlemen have accepted. Gov. Hoyt's letter reads as follows:

Col. G. H. North, Chairman of Committee:

MY DEAR COLONEL: It will give me much pleasure to comply with your request to preside on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the armory of the 1st Regiment Inf., N. G. P., on the 19th April next. The enthusiasm and persistence with which the 1st Regiment have stood by this worthy enterprise are to reap their fruit. The handsome and appreciative manner in which the people of Philadelphia most interested in the stability of good institutions have aided you must be highly gratifying to the regiment and its friends. The membership of the National Guard of Pennsylvania now embraces many of the best citizens of the State, and it is the manifest duty of the Government and people to see that it is maintained under condition fitting the dignity and untiring devotion which its officers and men are bestowing upon the organization.

Very truly yours, HENRY M. HOYT.

The ceremonies will be performed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The different organizations composing the 1st Brigade have been invited, and no doubt will parade as escort to the 1st Regiment and Veteran Corps and their guests, the 22d Regiment of New York, and its Veteran Corps. The 22d, accompanied by Gilmore's Band, will arrive about noon. They will be escorted by a detail from the 1st to Industrial Hall, where a lunch will be served, to be followed, upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, by a dinner. The Veteran Corps of the 1st will entertain the visiting Veteran Corps at the Union League, and the officers of the 1st will take charge of the officers of the 22d. The details for the reception in the evening at the Academy of Music are nearly completed. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies, will be ready for sale at \$5 in a few days. Gilmore's Band of sixty-five pieces will furnish the promenade music, and the Germania Orchestra of fifty performers will furnish the music for dancing. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock Gov. Hoyt, Gen. Hartranft and Snowden and their respective staffs and the officers of the 22d Regiment will be entertained by the Reception Committee.

INDIANA.—The Adjutant-General has decided upon a plan for an encampment of the militia during the summer. It will be held the week of July 6 on the exposition grounds near Indianapolis. The prizes agreed upon are sufficiently large to attract the attendance of the leading military companies of the country. A free-for-all competitive military drill will be one of the features for a first prize of \$1,500,

and a second prize of \$1,000. Prizes will be offered the State Militia alone, barring only those companies participating in the free-for-all contest, the first prize to be \$500, and the second \$250. There will be minor prizes arranged also. Regular camp duties, such as guard-mounting, company, battalion, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry drilling, reveille, retreat, dress-parade, and all the details of camp life will be had.

NEBRASKA.—An "unpleasantness" which somewhat resembles the labor riots of 1877, on a smaller scale, is at present disturbing Omaha. The Labor Union of that city, with a force of about 3,000 men, with music, banners, yells, and the usual demonstration peculiar to occasions of the kind, on Wednesday last, March 8, attacked a party of workmen of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, who had been imported from Plattsmouth to take the place of a number of strikers. The mob succeeded in driving away the laborers several of whom were wounded severely. The special police proving unequal to the task of suppressing the riots, the Governor called out the troops, which call was responded to by eight companies of Militia under Col. Colby, who turned out promptly and patriotically, leaving their business instantly. These, in conjunction with some Regular troops, which had been furnished by the General Government, took position on Eighth street. Of course the mob, as usual, gave the Regulars a wide berth, and directed all their insults, hoots, yells, bricks, stones, etc., to the National Guard troops. They put up with any amount of insults with calmness, until on Saturday afternoon the mob pressed their lines so closely that some of them attempted to wrench the muskets from the hands of some of the troops, and in the melee a man was killed by a bayonet-thrust from a militiaman, whose place he tried to take. This increased the excitement and the abuse and insults by the mob, and the crowd was pressing the line of the militia to such an extent that the latter had to use their clubbed muskets freely. No shots have been fired, although it has several times become necessary for the troops to level their pieces, which drives back the crowd. The officers are said to be very careful of life, cool, and steady. The Governor is said to mean business, and intends to stamp out the riot, which, if the troops remain cool and firm, is only a matter of time.

NEW MEXICO.—1st Lieut. Edward L. Bartlett, Adjutant 2d Regiment, New Mexico Militia, was, on the 1st of March, appointed Adj.-General of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Captain Louis Felsenthal.

THE ENGLISH MILITIA.—We have never omitted an opportunity of advocating the militia as the true reserve of our active army, and we are glad to know that important changes are likely soon to be effected in the further amalgamation of these forces. The drill of militia recruits will in future be at different periods throughout the year, to suit the convenience of the men, and not immediately previous to the annual twenty-one days' training, while the sergeants' messes will be composed of militia and line non-commissioned officers. A strong opinion exists at headquarters that every facility should be given to exchanges between line and militia officers, and if this were carried out, promotion would undoubtedly be greatly accelerated. Many a young fellow, captain or major, on succeeding to property, or on marriage, would be glad to exchange into the county militia battalion, and avoid foreign service without severing his connection with his corps; while, on the other hand, many excellent officers, tired of inaction, would be glad of a turn again abroad with the prospect of active service. —Broad Arrow.

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## THE GERMAN ARMY.

The *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung*, in a "military review of the year 1881," states that the increase of the active peace status of the German army by 34 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment, and 82 separate field batteries, 1 foot artillery regiment, and 1 pioneer battalion, was caused by the fact that neighboring powers, and particularly those on the eastern and western borders, increased their armies. France, since 1874, has doubled her forces so that their strength "present" now is 497,000, while Germany with a population larger by several millions, has only 401,000 men under arms, a difference of nearly 100,000 men. The strength "present" of the Russian army on a peace footing is 763,000, or nearly double that of the German. In calculating the strength to which these forces can be augmented for a war footing, the relative term of service must be taken into consideration, which is 20 years in France, 15 in Russia, and 12 in Germany. 469 German battalions are now opposed by 641 French and 867 Russian, 300 German field batteries by 437 French and 373 Russian, and to 923 German line, *Landwehr*, and *Ersatz* battalions, France can oppose 1,266 of the same kind, besides 20 companies of *chasseurs forestiers*, and 20 battalions *douaniers*, while Russia has 1,484 line, reserve, and *Ersatz* battalions.

The present German standing army shows a total peace strength of 18,120 officers, 427,300 men, and 81,640 horses. On the war footing this army is divided into four categories: Field troops, field reserves, *Ersatz*, and garrison troops. Field troops include the mobilized army, with 16,512 officers and 691,000 men, exclusive of foot or fortification artillery. The field reserves are a new element in the German system, intended for immediate support of the field troops, and can take the field with the latter. Their disposable strength is 6,526 officers and 249,550 men. The status of the army on a war footing, which comprises the above four categories, may be taken as 30,900 officers and 1,314,977 men, and if to this is added the *Landsturm*, the last link in the organization of the forces, it

may be assumed that Germany, in the event of a great war on both her frontiers, could assemble nearly two and a half millions combatants.

## ENGLISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The English naval engineer officers have made a statement of the improvements in rank, pay, and retirement, which they consider necessary to place their branch of the naval service on a permanently satisfactory footing. They say:

"1. The engineering branch of the navy, from the 'chief inspector of machinery' to the '2d class stoker,' should be consolidated into a separate and distinct corps, similar to that of the Royal Engineers, in the Army. 'The engineer officer' to have sole control in his own department, and of his entire staff, subject only to the captain.' The officers of this branch of the navy to have 'executive control and command in their own corps.' The engineering branch of the navy to be transferred from the civil to the military branch of the navy. Reasons for asking for these changes: (a) To give the engineer officers greater weight and authority on board ship, so as to insure a more prompt and efficient performance of the important and responsible duties of their department. (Vide 'Report of Admiralty Committee of 1875,' page xiv., paragraph 82; and Admiralty Fellows' evidence, page 211). (b) To invest 'the engineer officer' with the authority to award punishment to offenders among the men under his command in a manner similar to that exercised by 'the marine officer' in his 'corps' or 'detachment' on board ship.

"2. The engineer officers should also be granted distinctive naval or military titles.

"3. We would recommend that the total number of engineer officers to be borne in future should not exceed 625. Of these, the first ten should have the relative rank of rear admiral; the next fifteen should have the relative rank of captain; and the remainder the relative ranks of commander, lieutenant, and sub-lieutenant respectively, as proposed in the first section of this article.

"The engineer officers' mess to be abolished at Greenwich College, and in all ships. The engineer officers to be members of the same messes as officers of the military branch with whom they respectively rank.

"A cabin to be appropriated, as at present, for 'the engineer officer.' All other engineer officers to be

granted cabin accommodation with other officers according to rank and seniority."

## TORPEDO BOAT FOR THE DANES.

We illustrate above a first class torpedo boat recently built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick, for the Danish government. The boat is a very large one, being 110 ft. long and 12 ft. beam, with a displacement, loaded, of 55 tons. The beam is rather narrow in proportion to the length, but 12 ft. was the maximum width that could be allowed, as the torpedo boats belonging to Denmark are designed for transport to different points of the coast by railway. The armament consists of four Whitehead torpedoes of the largest pattern, 19 ft. long and 15 in. in diameter, which will be discharged through two tubes placed in the bow. The torpedoes are launched by compressed air, an initial velocity of about thirty miles an hour being given to them. On going into action two torpedoes will be placed in the firing tubes, and two more in readiness for firing. The charge of the torpedoes is 80 lb. of gun-cotton, and they have a range of 1,000 yards at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. In addition to the torpedoes the boat carries a Hotchkiss gun on the top of the conning tower.

The boat is built of steel throughout, and she is divided into a number of compartments by bulkheads. Five steam ejectors, each lifting 20 tons of water an hour, are distributed throughout the vessel to keep down any excessive leakage that may take place. The engines are compound condensing of Messrs. Thornycroft's usual design, the boiler is of the locomotive type, and the coal bunkers carry 10 tons, sufficient fuel to drive the boat 1,200 miles at a speed of 11 knots. The contract speed was 18 knots, but the boat did far better than this on her trial, having made 19.91 knots as the mean of a number of runs.—*Engineering*.

## DIED.

COPPER.—At New Bethlehem, Pa., March 10, 1883, Mrs. CAROLINE E. COPPER, mother of Professor Henry Coppée, LL.D., formerly 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain 1st U. S. Artillery.

GLASSON.—At New York City, March 12, 1883, Commodore JOHN J. GLASSON, U. S. N., in the 77th year of his age.

STRATTON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1883, of heart disease, Civil Engineer NORMAN STRATTON, U. S. N.

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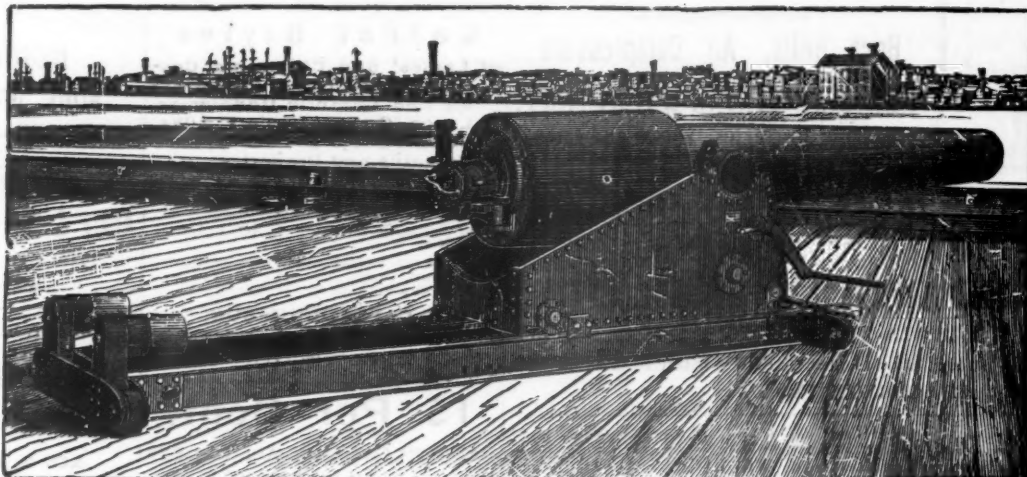
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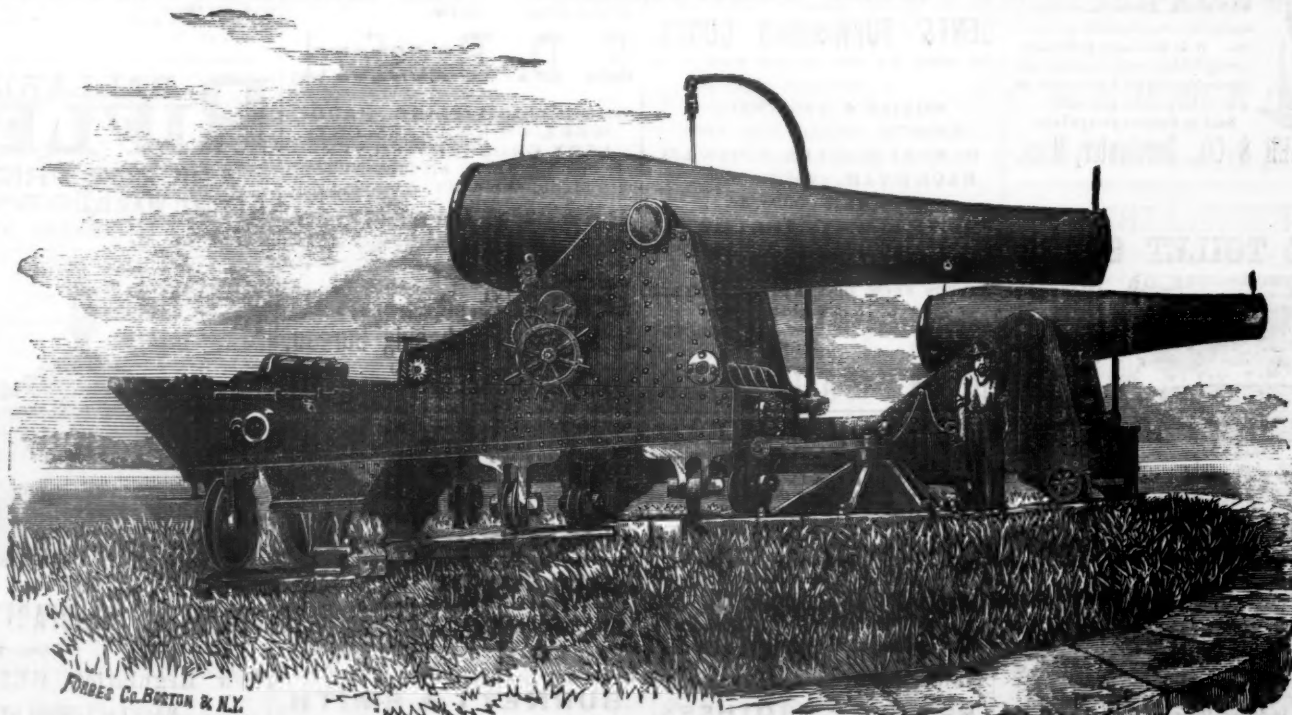
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